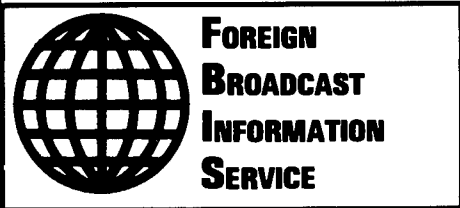


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14 DECEMBER 1989



JPRS Report

China

QIUSHI [SEEKING TRUTH]
No 19, 1 October 1989

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00000000 Beijing QIUSHI [SEEKING TRUTH] in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 89 pp 2-12

[Published in FBIS-CHI-89-189, 2 Oct 89 pp 17-31]

Advance Unswervingly Along the Socialist Road—In Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC

HK0711014889 Beijing QIUSHI [SEEKING TRUTH] in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 89 pp 13-17

[Editorial]

[Text] Forty years ago today, the five-star red flag was hoisted on China's soil and a proclamation was made to the whole world on the establishment of the People's Republic of China. This was an extremely momentous event in China's history and in the history of the international communist movement. It changed the balance of power of the whole world, and gave encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of people of the whole world and to mankind's progress. Now, people of various races in our country happily enjoy this great and glorious festival day with wholehearted pleasure and a sense of self-pride.

Over the past 40 years, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the various races of people in the country have terminated the exploitation system that had ravaged China for several thousand years and established the socialist system, taking the public ownership system of the means of production as the basis. This made the hundred million working people who had been the victims of oppression and exploitation become for the first time the masters of the country and society. Following the difficult struggles of people of the whole country, the prolonged depressed and stagnant state of old China's economy was changed and the country's economic strength has grown enormously. This converted old China from being a nation maltreated and bullied by other countries, where people's living was in a distressed state and a scene of devastation was seen everywhere, into a great socialist country which is thriving and prosperous.

The course of events of the 40 years of difficult struggle has amply proved that the newly rising socialist system has a strong life force that cannot be shaken by any other force. To advance unswervingly along the socialist road is the basic interest of the Chinese people and is the road that must be taken for the rise of the Chinese nation.

China's taking the socialist road is decidedly not the product of the subjective wishes of any person, but is the inevitable result of the development of the objective situation. As everybody knows, the 1840 Opium War disrupted the course of China's normal development. The invasion of the imperialist powers caused China to gradually become a semicolonial and semifeudal society.

In the interplay of racial contradictions and contradictions between the various classes, where should disaster-ridden China go? This was the first and foremost problem facing the Chinese people at that time. At the time, China's bourgeois class also thought of taking the capitalist road and establishing a republic of the bourgeois class. However, because the purpose of the imperialist powers in invading China was to convert China into their semicolony and colony, China's bourgeois class was too weak and powerless to lead the Chinese people to overcome imperialism and the feudalist forces and accomplish the task of the national democratic revolution. Historically, this task has fallen on the shoulders of the Chinese working class and their vanguards, the Chinese Communist Party.

The Chinese Communist Party used the world outlook of the proletariat class as the tool to watch the country's destiny. They joined together the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete realities of the Chinese revolution and advocated the correct road of a new democratic revolution. After 28 years of extremely hard struggle, they finally overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism and established the PRC.

The triumph of the Chinese people's revolution and the establishment of the PRC indicated the bankruptcy of the programs of a bourgeois republic and of a capitalist road in the minds of the Chinese public. Nevertheless, even today after 40 years, some people still indulge in the beautiful dream of the formation of a "bourgeois republic." They are the theorists of mechanism. They express the opinion that, according to the laws of social development, the socialist system should not have been established without having gone through the stage of capitalism. These people basically do not understand the dialectics method in historical development. As everybody knows, the doctrines of Marxism on the five categories of social forms indicate the general laws of the world's historical development and decidedly should not be used as a yardstick to tailor actual living. Historical development reveals that not every nation or people must go through these various stages in order. The Marxists themselves have never resorted to this to bind their own hands and feet. Due to China's special historical conditions, the capitalist road is not accessible and, as for the missions on industrialization and modernization which many countries under capitalist conditions have realized, China can perform them only through the socialist road outside of which there is no second choice.

An extremely small number of people advocating bourgeois liberalization have taken up the "nondecisive theory" of an idealist viewpoint; that is, refuting the objective character and disciplinary character of history, promoting and propagating "free choice" to oppose socialism. They said something to the effect that, after the May 4th Movement, "selecting the road of bourgeois republic" would have been better. However, history cannot be made at one's wishes. On the eve of the PRC's establishment, Mao Zedong said, "The Chinese people

have learned quite a lot from the West but they have been found unworkable and the ideas have always failed to be realized. Many attempts, including nationwide movements like that of the 1911 Revolution have failed."¹ Hence, it was only then that Marxism was taken as the guideline and the Soviet road was taken. China's choosing the socialist road was the result of the repeated weighing of the various kinds of political forces. Up to now, this weighing has not yet been fully completed. Between this spring and summer, a small minority of people behind the scenes planned and caused the eruption of a political riot and counterrevolutionary rebellion; it was another new testing of power, the result of which was not the overthrowing of the socialist People's Republic, but of the rioters themselves. This once more testified that the laws of history cannot be resisted and that China's advance along the road of socialism cannot be reversed.

Establishment of the socialist system is the most penetrating and greatest social reform in the history of our country, and has been the most important precondition for the development of our country's social productive forces and social progress. Socialism has made the Chinese people thrive and prosper and has enabled us to obtain enormous accomplishments which had been basically impossible under the old system.

Socialism has brought to an end the exploitation system which had ravaged China continuously for several thousand years. It has established the economic system with a state-run economy under the system of ownership by the whole people as the leading factor, the economy of public ownership as the principal body, and the working people as masters of the state and society and the controllers of their own destiny. The exploiting class no longer exists as a class.

The theories and practices of socialism have pointed out to the various races of the country a common target and direction, enabling them, under a common and great target and beautiful ideas and wishes, to form a great and strong entity with common interests. This is a big and strong spiritual force and a material force facilitating our country's social development. Old China's state of affairs of being near the brink of collapse and appearing like a dish of sand in great disarray has gone once and forever.

Socialism has liberated the productive forces, which had long been restrained, and has aroused the enthusiasm and creativity of the great masses of people. It has facilitated the rapid development of the productive forces. Our country has already built an independent and relatively integrated industrial structure and national economic structure, being converted from a backward agricultural country with practically no modern industry to speak of into a socialist country whose general economic pattern has already entered into the front ranks of the world. The GNP of our country is now eighth in the world. In the gross value of industrial and agricultural output, the ratio between industry and agriculture has

changed from 3:7 at the time of the founding of the republic to 7:3 at present. It has taken us only 40 years to complete the journey which required the industrially developed countries a century and a half to traverse.

Socialism has led the peasants onto the socialist road and has facilitated the development of agricultural production. The gross output volume of our country's major industrial products is now in the world's front rank. On a per capita basis, our output volume of major agricultural products is generally higher than the average level in developing countries. Using less than 7 percent of the total area of the world's cultivated land, our socialist agriculture has solved the problem of dressing warmly and eating to the fill of a population that represents 20 percent of the world's population, has ceaselessly provided and accumulated for industry large quantities of means of production in the form of agricultural sideline products, and has thus ensured the development of industry and the national economy.

The socialist system has basically transformed the old cultural and educational system and enabled science, culture, education, public health, and recreational enterprises to enter a new stage. In the various institutions of learning in our country, the size of the teaching staff and the enrollment of students have greatly increased, science and technology have made immense progress, and outstanding successes have been achieved in many sectors. In the cultural, artistic and literary, public health and recreational organizations, the number of personnel and accomplishments have doubled.

Socialism has clearly improved the living standards of our people. In old China, very few people were rich and prosperous. The great majority of the working people could not dress warmly or eat their fill. Their lives were worse than those of animals. Now this state of affairs has changed. Compared with 1952, in 1988 the actual consumption level of the residents in our country has risen by 300 percent and the net income of the populace has increased by 600 to 700 percent. In comparison with certain developed countries in the world, the monetary income of residents of our country is much lower, yet seen from the actual standard of living, the disparity is not so great. Statistics from our country and the United Nations have shown that the quality of living of residents in our country is higher than the medium-level in developing countries.

The socialist system has changed China's international status. Old China had no status in international circles. No country had given it any high regard and it was the object of much humiliation. The establishment of the PRC has enabled the Chinese people to rise. At present, our country is carrying out a guideline of independence, autonomy, and self-renovation. The strength of our economy and national defense is daily growing stronger. Internationally, it commands high prestige and plays an increasingly important role. We have friends all over the world. Never before have the Chinese people felt so proud and elated.

Four decades have passed in the twinkling of an eye. How was it that this big oriental country of ours, which in the past had been disaster-ridden, with the people hardly able to earn a living and the economy in a constant state of stagnation, could so suddenly become powerful and strong? In the final analysis, it was because of the establishment of the socialist system. One basic difference between socialism and capitalism is that the former's public ownership system occupies the ruling position in lieu of the latter's private ownership system, thereby basically solving the problem of the contradiction between the socialization of production and the private ownership of the means of production. It also enables the workers, based on their own interests and wishes, to make use of the means of production, to develop production, and to work and struggle for the sake of improving their own livelihood and realizing their good and beautiful ideas. Under socialism, the public ownership system determines the status of the workers, and because they hold in their own hands the means of production, they no longer toil for other people but work for themselves. Nobody has the right to take advantage of the publicly owned means of production to seek private gain. People enjoy equality with respect to the ownership rights of the means of production and also in the power of disposal and distribution of the products. The public ownership system determines the principle of the distribution of consumer goods, that is, the practice of distribution according to work. This principle dispels the disparity between the poor and the rich caused by the possession of the means of production. There remains only the disparity due to the size of the labor contribution and the number of people to be supported. This principle makes everybody take the common road to affluence and prevents the rise of extremes of rich and poor. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "Socialism's special feature is the creation of wealth which goes first to the state and second to the people and under it a new capitalist class will not be generated."²

In judging whether a social system is strong and superior, our criteria should be whether or not it manifests the people's basic interests, whether or not it meets the demands of the development of the social productive forces, and whether or not the people's status and living can be improved. In spite of the fact that the structure of socialism still has many imperfections, in its essence it manifests the people's basic interests. The Chinese people have gone through the sufferings of the oppression of the three great mountains, and are fully acquainted with what exploitation is, what the old structure had given them, and what the new structure has brought to them. That only socialism can save China and that only socialism can develop China are the conclusions the various races of the country have derived from their own intimate experiences. Our many foreign friends have also greatly praised the accomplishments and changes that the socialist system has brought to China. However, an extremely small number of people indulging in bourgeois liberalization have closed their eyes to the realities of the enormous changes that have

taken place in China. They beautify Western countries and consider socialism as being good for nothing. After repeated comparisons they have felt that socialism is not as good as capitalism. Indeed, comparison is an important method of knowing society and knowing objective things. The question is how the comparison is made. Marxism has told us that, in analyzing any social problem, it is necessary to put the problem in a definite historical context, estimate the concrete differences of the country from other countries in the same historical period, study its social environment and development procedure, and examine its developmental foundation and starting point. On this basis, only through first making a vertical historical comparison and dissection can we find the arteries and veins of the development of things and obtain a correct conclusion. At present, it is a fact that the level of productive forces of economically developed countries is higher than ours, but it is also a fact that there is a great disparity between the development starting points of these countries and that of ours. The development of capitalism in the industrially developed Western countries has a 350-year history, whereas in our country only 40 years have passed since the establishment of socialism. On the eve of the founding of the PRC, the industrially developed countries had already reached the monopoly stage of capitalism while our country was still a semifeudal and semicolonial society with very backward productive forces. Compared with Britain, at the initial stage of our republic's establishment, our volume of steel production lagged by over 80 years, production of pig iron was behind by 143 years, the output of crude coal was behind by 110 years, and electric power generation lagged by some 40 years. In 1950, the per capita national income was \$1,746 in the United States, \$687 in Great Britain, \$621 in France, but less than \$30 in our country. The backwardness in productive forces in our country was by no means caused by the socialist system, but was a legacy from history. Basically, it was caused by the old structure. What we could do was to start from the original foundation. Since the founding of the republic, the growth rate of our productive forces has been much faster than that of capitalist countries. In 1988, compared with 1949, in our country's steel output grew by 37,500 percent; that of pig iron, 22,700 percent; coal, 2,960 percent; electric power, 12,580 percent; and the gross value of industrial output, 12,900 percent. This kind of speed has seldom been seen in other countries of the world. Take the volume of steel output, for example: In 1949, Britain was higher than our country by 9,900 percent; France, by 5,690 percent; and the Federal Republic of Germany, by 5,700 percent. Now the condition has been changed. In 1987, our country was higher in steel output than Britain by 220 percent, higher than France by 210 percent, and higher than the Federal Republic of Germany by 55 percent, and, with respect to pig iron, coal, and other products, the output in our country had already surpassed that of these countries. Over the past 40 years, our country's GNP averaged an annual growth rate of 9 percent and our national income averaged an annual growth rate of 7 percent, whereas in these countries the annual growth

rate was, in general, only 2 to 4 percent. In short, the essence of the problem is that the socialist system has facilitated speedier development of productive forces and its performance in this respect has been much better than that of the capitalist system.

Naturally, it is also possible to make a lateral comparison between countries, and from such a comparison disparities may be discovered. But in such a comparison we should examine all aspects and not confine ourselves to only one aspect, leaving aside the rest. Take, for example, the United States, which is the most developed capitalist country. It has a population of 240 million. Its per capita cultivated land is 14.5 mu, which is more than three times the per capita cultivated land of the world as a whole. Our country has a population of 1.1 billion. Our per capita cultivated land is less than 1.5 mu, less than one-third of the world's average. No other country in the world has such a large population. What would happen if the population of the United States were not some 200 million but, say, about half that of our country? In the comparison, we cannot mix up or hide the differences between the nature of the two social systems. The United States is the paradise of the rich people; its working class, though having a higher income, is also proletarian. Besides, there are a large number of poor people. In our case, although our income is low, seen as a whole the disparity is not large, life is stable enough, and by far the great majority of workers enjoy protection in their living. As Lenin said, "it would be child's play, or worse than child's play" if we were to utterly disregard the fundamental differences in the people's status, purpose of production, and principle of product distribution between the two social systems, but merely pick out a certain aspect and fail to follow Lenin's advice to "grasp the facts from the sum total of the facts and the liaison between the facts."³

At this time of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the republic, we should have a full estimate of the accomplishments we have made and duly acknowledge the strong points of the socialist system; at the same time, we should look squarely at past errors and setbacks and realize that the strong points of the social system have not yet been fully displayed.

Socialism is an enterprise with no predecessors in our country. In this big oriental country of ours, which is economically backward and burdened with a huge population, the building of socialism is an extremely complex task. It will not work to completely copy from the books or to follow the examples of other countries. All we can do is rely on ourselves and combine the theories of Marxism with China's realities and create in the course of actual practice. Under such circumstances, taking a bypath and committing this or that error is unavoidable.

Actual practice has shown that, in each and every historical period, our successes and failures were closely connected with how well the basic principles of Marxism combined with China's concrete realities. Whenever

Marxism and China's realities were well combined, our work would be fairly smooth and development would be relatively fast. Whenever the interpretation of the basic principles of Marxism was not exactly correct and the interpretation of China's realities was relatively shallow and the combination between the two was rather poor, then we would commit errors in our work and even meet with serious setbacks such as the Great Cultural Revolution.

Linking together the basic theories of Marxism with China's concrete realities is an extremely difficult process. At the time of the new democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong led the whole party to link the basic principles of Marxism to China's realities, advocated the guideline of having the rural areas surround the cities and towns to achieve final victory, and eventually succeeded in leading China to triumph in the new democratic revolution. The union of socialism with the transformation of ourselves was also done fairly well and resulted in the development going smoothly. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee, taking Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the nucleus and based on a summing up of the pros and cons, advocated a basic line for the building of a socialist system with Chinese characteristics. A new stage for China's historical development was thus opened up, enabling our country to go on a road of healthy development. Many years of experience have told us that, in order to display the strong points of the socialist system, the whole party must firmly, resolutely, and thoroughly carry out the party's road, guidelines, and policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and execute the party's basic line of taking economic construction as the center, firmly insisting on the four cardinal principles, and firmly insisting on reform and opening up to the outside world.

The principal task of socialism is to develop the productive forces. We cannot be shaken on this point at any time. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation, the principal contradiction in our society has become the contradiction between the daily-increasing needs of material civilization and our productive forces, which have fallen behind. Resolution of this contradiction has no other way out except to rely on arousing the enthusiasm of the extensive masses and developing the productive force. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "Socialism has many tasks but the fundamental one is the development of the productive forces so as to create the material foundation for communism. It must, on the basis of developing the productive forces, demonstrate its superiority over capitalism and the ultimate objective is the realization of communism."⁴ Socialism does not imply impoverishment. One of our past lessons was that we took class struggle as the main contradiction for a rather considerable length of time after 1957 and failed to transfer, in a timely manner, the main work to socialist modernization construction with economic construction as the center. We thus missed the opportunity, adversely affected the development of the productive

forces, and failed to display the strong points of socialism. Hence, in their work from now on, the various races of the country, cadres on various battle fronts, the extensive masses, and members of the Communist Party must revolve around development of the productive forces as the center, perform their work well, and devote utmost efforts to performing an even better job in building our country's socialism.

In developing socialism, we must continue to insist on the guideline of reform and opening to the outside world. Reform and opening to the outside world have constituted a correct policy, which we have found through the accumulation of many years of experience, for perfecting the socialist system and promoting the development of the productive forces. In the past, we started from an abstract theory, deviated from China's realities, believed that the more "public" and the "purer" the socialist ownership system the better, failed to pay high regard to the commodity economy, overlooked the law of value, handled the economic management system too strictly, did not carry out the guideline of opening to the outside world, and generally damaged the initiative of the masses. These were the important causes for the failure to have fully displayed the superior character of the socialist system. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee an important reason for our ability to make accomplishments that startled the world was because we faithfully and thoroughly implemented the guideline of reform and opening to the outside world.

Reform and opening to the outside world must be carried out with the firm insistence on implementing the four cardinal principles. These four basic principles form the foundation of our various kinds of work. Without the guidance of the basic theories of Marxism, without the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, reform and opening to the outside world would lack a correct direction and soul and would not be able to consolidate and develop the socialist system. Reform and opening to the outside world are the self-perfection measure of the socialist system and do not refute or transform the socialist system. Hence, we must let the four cardinal principles penetrate the process of the reform and opening to the outside world, and use them to guide, measure, and evaluate the reform and opening to the outside world. On the other hand, reform and opening to the outside world can also endow the four cardinal principles with new content and rich Marxist theories, and facilitate the daily perfecting of the socialist system. The four cardinal principles and reform and opening to the outside world are mutually connected and in our work we should have them joined together and not let them become separated or opposed to each other. Comrade Zhao Ziyang passively treated the four cardinal principles and supported bourgeois liberalization. If this were to be allowed to continue, there would be the danger of the growth of capitalism. It is absolutely necessary for us to have an all-round understanding and to implement the party's basic line.

Not long ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "It is necessary to firmly and irrevocably carry out the party's series of roads, guidelines, and policies, and to earnestly sum up experiences. The correct ones must be continuously insisted upon, the erroneous ones must be rectified, and insufficient or inadequate ones must be supplemented. In short, we should sum up the present to look into the future."⁵ Over the past four decades, we have accumulated rich experiences; some are positive and some are negative, but both are valuable treasures. They have enabled us to discover a correct road to the building of a socialism with Chinese characteristics. Our party and our people have become all the more mature. We have full confidence in the socialist enterprise. If only we can proceed along the correct road formulated by the party, be in close liaison with the masses, and never be segregated from the populace, our enterprise will surely become more beautiful and better. There is no force in the world that can impede us from firmly and irrevocably advancing along the socialist road!

Footnotes

1. *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*, Vol II, p 676.
2. *Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics*, revised edition, p 109.
3. *Collected Works of Lenin*, Vol 23, p 279.
4. *Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics*, revised edition, p 116.
5. *Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Firm Insistence on the Four Cardinal Principles and His Opposition to Bourgeois Liberalization*, p 183.

Forever Uphold the Fine Tradition of Plain Living and Hard Work

0000000 Beijing QIUSHI [SEEKING TRUTH] in
Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 89 pp 18-20

[Published in FBIS-CHI-89-194, 10 Oct 89 pp 34-37]

How China Chose Socialism in the Fifties

0000000 Beijing QIUSHI [SEEKING TRUTH] in
Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 89, pp 21-24

[Published in FBIS-CHI-89-196, 12 Oct 89 pp 34-37]

Adding Splendor to Science and Technology in the Past Four Decades

HK0311144589 Beijing QIUSHI in *Chinese [SEEKING TRUTH] in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 89 pp 25-31*

[Article by Song Jian (1345 0256)]

[Text] A review of the past 40 years shows that our motherland emerged from being a poverty-stricken "sick man of East Asia" to a country strong in science and technology. In certain major realms of technology, it is now compared favorably with developed countries. This

is a miracle in the history of the Chinese nation, and a miracle of the world. The CPC leadership and the superiority of the socialist system are the decisive factors in the fact that China's scientific and technological workers could make such huge contributions and could bring glory to our great times. Our experience has precisely shown that, under the leadership of the CPC and the direct instructions of the veteran proletarian revolutionaries and senior scientists, China's scientific and technological workers determined to solve problems by relying on the hardworking and wise people, acted in a wise and brave manner, and made concerted efforts in harsh struggle, so that they made eternal contributions to the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and added a glorious chapter to the history of Chinese nation. In these days when we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, it is of great importance that we, by reviewing and summing up our past experience, remind people of our generation and spur those of the next generation to make plans for tomorrow.

I

Prior to the founding of the PRC, there were only a few people in China, no more than 500 in number, engaging in scientific and technological research. There were only 30 independent scientific and technological research institutes. A handful of senior scientists went overseas in order to work in laboratories. Those who stayed in China faced assorted difficulties. What they could do was just to nurse grievances in their heart. Only one or two of them were recorded in history. In the 40 years after 1949, however, particularly in the 10 years of reform and opening up, China's science and technology saw great changes. Many new things emerged and there were numerous achievements. This is proved by the following statistics.

During the 40 years, we trained a contingent of scientific and technological personnel. By the end of 1988, China had 9.66 million scientific and technological personnel, 21 times more than in 1952, a 100-percent increase since 1979. Today, there are over 700,000 people in assistant professor positions and posts of higher rank, and over 3 million people in engineer positions and posts of higher rank. They are a grand team of scientific and technological personnel, even a respectful one by world standards. This strong team is loyal to the party; loves their motherland; cherishes their people; works day and night in a selfless manner on various fronts of socialist construction, such as science and technology, education, and economics; and earnestly makes contributions to building China into a prosperous and strong nation. They are worthy of being called a part of the working class. They are also a reliable and dependable force of the party and the people.

By the end of 1988, China had more than 5,400 independent scientific and research institutes, an increase of more than 200 times compared to the early days of the founding of the state. Various industrial departments

under the state, government departments, and many large and medium-sized enterprises have established their own research institutes. A nationwide science and technology system, comprising a rather full variety of science divisions and fields ranging from basic science, applied science, and social scientific and technological services to the community, to engineering design, development and research, and scientific experiments. This system of science and technology has played an indispensable supporting role in the course of building rather strong basic industries and a rather complete industrial system in China. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and under the guidance of policies concerning reform and opening up, organizations engaging in the development of science and technology have become enlivened, and have become more active in major battlefields of the economic construction. Organizations engaging in basic studies and social scientific and technological services to the community also worked hard to give play to their strong points, so as to earnestly contribute to the present and future modernizations.

Over the past 40 years, particularly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the scientific and technological personnel, by focusing on China's economic, national defense, and social development with their spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, made a number of great, remarkable scientific and technological achievements, and constantly pushed China's scientific and technological standards toward the world's forefront. In recent years, China made more than 10,000 important achievements per year. By the end of 1988, just the number of state awards to major achievements totaled 5,118, including 1,858 state invention prizes, 337 state natural science awards, and 3,082 national science and technology progress prizes. Many of these achievements are of great scientific value and have brought about wide-ranging benefits for society. In addition, incomplete statistics indicate that these achievements have directly earned a total of more than 150 billion yuan for the state.

The glorious achievements of China's scientific and technological personnel over the past 40 years have played a major role in bringing about benefits for economic development, national defense, and standards of living, and have greatly improved the state's strength and the international status of the Chinese nation.

In agriculture, there was a large-scale national survey on natural resources, and a division of agriculture was basically completed. Major plant pests and diseases were harnessed and were put under control. Generally speaking, the breeding of all major crops has been consistently upgraded as many as to three times. Because a number of scientific and technological achievements were applied extensively to the production of grains such as wheat, rice, and corn; cash crops such as cotton, hemp, and oil-bearing crops; and aquatic products such as fish and shrimp, the yield per unit area of such products was

doubled. China successfully bred long-grained nonglutinous hybrid rice for the first time, which increased the yield by more than 50 kilograms of rice per mu. A total of 1.2 billion mu of farmland has been sown with this species since 1976, and yield increased by 30 billion kilograms. This technology has been transferred to more than 20 countries and regions, including the United States. Statistics show that about a third of China's major agricultural products, such as grain, is a direct result of our progress in science and technology.

By relying on our own efforts in the development, design, and production of basic industries such as energy, transport, telecommunication, machine-building and electricity, light industry, metallurgy, chemical industry, and so forth, China has basically mastered a complete set of equipment, including the production technology and production. Complete sets of major advanced technology and equipment, such as large synthetic ammonia devices, hot-rolling machines, large open-cast mines, extra-high voltage transformers, and nuclear power plants were built in China and they even exported products. Through joint effort, China's scientific and technological circles innovatively developed the technology for multipurpose development of intergrowth deposits in Panzhihua, Jinchuan, and Baotou, and so on, thereby establishing a firm scientific basis for the mining of nonferrous metals and rare-earth materials. Such technology was heralded by the world as having reached the advanced level.

By relying entirely on the manpower and wisdom of our own scientists, workers, and the PLA [People's Liberation Army], China successfully detonated its first atomic bomb in October 1964, and its first nuclear submarine was launched in 1971. Also, China successfully detonated its first hydrogen bomb in June 1967, successfully developed its first large-scale rocket in 1959, and successfully completed the flight test of its ballistic carrier rocket. In 1970, China successfully launched its first manmade satellite. To date, China has successfully launched 25 satellites. China is one of the few countries in the world possessing the technology of recovering satellites, of launching several satellites with a single rocket, and of launching geostationary satellites. The application of large carrier rockets and satellite technology has been so extensive in China that the country has begun offering such services overseas. In 1983, China successfully built a large computer capable of processing 100 million computations per second and one capable of processing 10 million vector computations per second, thereby providing a powerful data-processing capability to China's industries as well as to departments offering scientific and technological services. Now, we are capable of producing large-scale integrated circuits on a large scale, and are using them extensively in such areas as electronics, telecommunications, industry control, agricultural equipment, and so on.

In modern biological technology, China's scientists made significant contributions to the world in genetic,

protein, and cell engineering. In 1965, China made synthetic insulin for cattle and obtained the world's first synthetic protein. Furthermore, it synthesized the transfer of ribonucleic acid from yeast alanine and, in 1985, its interferon genetic engineering passed state standards. Therefore, China's genetic engineering technology is ranked among the world's advanced ones. With China's achievements in breeding hybrid rice, its scientists have won the title of being "the world's father of hybrid rice."

In pharmaceuticals and medical science, we made a large number of achievements ranked top in the world. China successfully developed the world's first crystallized trichosanthin tianhuafen [1131 5363 5358] protein for contraceptive purposes, which was highly effective. Moreover, China has reached a rather high level and has won high appraisals from international medical circles, in terms of technology such as acupuncture anesthesia, microsurgery, treatment of extensive burns; early diagnosis and treatment of liver cancer, esophagus cancer, nose cancer, lung cancer, and so on; as well as the recent technology of preventing and treating certain illness by integrating Western practices with Chinese ones.

Over the past 40 years, China's scientists have made many achievements that meet the world standards in basic sciences, including those in modern mathematics, high-energy physics, condensed-state physics, lasers, chemistry, geology, astronomy, and so forth. The service provided to the world by China, which began in 1963, has been at the world's advanced level. In 1959, China's physicians were the first to discover the Sigma negative hyperon, and later discovered another type of heavy particle in 1972, thereby making outstanding contributions in the development of high-energy particle physics. The straton model theory proposed by China's physicists in 1966 provided a new pattern for conducting a more profound exploration into the composition of matter. China's recent research on high-temperature superconductivity has been at the world's advanced level. In 1988, Beijing's electron colliding device, which can accelerate the speed of positive and negative electrons to 2,200 million electron-volts, successfully made the electrons collide, thus providing large, powerful scientific equipment to China's physicists who are working at the forefront of contemporary physics. The completion of this colliding device indicates that China possesses the strength and capability to build large, precision scientific facilities.

A review of the past 40 years indicates that it was just because of the party's correct decisions, as well as the superiority of the socialist system, that we could, in a country which was yet to become developed, cultivate and train a team of the world's top scientific and technological personnel, and that we could pool together a large quantity of manpower and materials to guarantee rapid development of China's science and technology and to make China a strong country marked by science and technology development. Today, all people in rural and urban areas enjoy the benefits of contemporary

science and technology and are able to personally feel the power of science and technology. This is a result of joint struggle by scientific and technological personnel, workers, and peasants. Scientific and technological personnel, with their devotion to the motherland and the people, contributed their wisdom, efforts, and painstaking labor under harsh conditions. They made historical and great contributions to the invigoration of the Chinese nation. Science and technology have never been so warmly received by the whole society, have never been understood and respected by so many people, and have never had so much importance attached to them by the CPC and governments at various levels, as is true at the present. This is an important indication that the Chinese nation has taken the road of modernization.

II

The fact that China's science and technology achieved so much glorious achievement in the 40 years after the founding of the state showed that, under the leadership of the veteran proletarian revolutionaries, those basic principles, policies, and strategic planning of the CPC and the State Council on the development of science and technology were correct. China's science and technology circles have experienced the joy of success as well as the hardship of setbacks. There is no such thing in the world as a wide, straight road leading to immediate success. Only those who fear no difficulties and who insist on climbing can reach the glorious peak. Indeed, we had numerous precious experiences and suffered setbacks. Today, it is of great importance that we sum up such experience and draw lessons from the setbacks, so as to help China's science and technology develop in a healthy manner, and to turn China into a first-class strong nation marked by science and technology development.

First, Uphold the Principle of "Orientation" and "Dependence"

To arduously struggle for building a modern socialist China is a lofty ideal and goal of China's science and technology circles.

After the founding of the state, the CPC acted in accordance with the needs of the time for social development, as well as the possibility of success under the then objective conditions, and respectively proposed some corresponding principles and policies on scientific and technological development and goals at different stages for different historical periods. Those principles and policies played their positive roles.

In March 1978, in his speech at the national meeting on science, Comrade Deng Xiaoping expounded on a series of Marxist theories that science and technology was the productive force, that the key to modernization rested with modernization in science and technology, that scientific and technological personnel were part of the working class, and so forth. Such remarks become the theoretical basis for us to work out principles for science

and technology work during the reform period. Experience gained after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee showed that this conclusion is absolutely correct.

In 1982, the CPC and the State Council confirmed the strategic principle that "economic construction must rely on science and technology, which, in turn, must be geared to the needs of economic construction." The 13th CPC Congress held in 1987 further proposed that we must make development of science and technology as important as economic development, pointed out that science and technology are China's major pillars for developing toward another economic stage, and urged that the focus of economic development must be changed into a direction that relies on science and technology. In order to implement this basic principle, we made a three-tier plan for all of China's science and technology work. An absolute majority of scientific and technological personnel must focus on the major battlefield of economic construction and directly serve the current economic construction, which were the major tasks of our science and technology work. On the second tier, some key scientific and technological manpower was pooled together to trace, conduct research, and develop high technology, so as to build China's high- and new-technology industry. We also continued to strengthen the work of conducting basic research and strived to make achievements and contributions on the world's frontier of science, while providing a reliable guarantee for China's long-term development of science and economics. This basic policy conformed to China's needs in the cause of modernization, as well as the world's development trend of science and technology, so that such a policy was accepted and welcomed by China's scientific and technological circles as a whole.

Today, almost all countries, whether Eastern or Western, and whether developed or developing, share a common understanding: Only by relying on science and technology can a country have constant growth in economics and society. Statistics showed that, in most cases, the growth achieved by many countries, particularly developed ones, was most likely achieved through scientific and technological progress. Science and technology have become decisive factors for the development of productive forces, just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that science and technology was the productive force. Moreover, it is the first productive force and, eventually, it may be science that solves our problems.

After summing up our experience and analyzing the world's development trend, we may come to this conclusion: The economic strength of a country is the basis for rapid development of modern science and technology. In the long run, it is only economic development that can provide sufficient capital, manpower, and materials for scientific and technological development. Today, our major scientific and technological work force must focus on the major battlefield of economic construction. Such a policy conforms to the people's interests, and suits the need for developing science and technology. Therefore,

in the near future, we must continue to unswervingly implement the principles of "orientation" and "dependence."

Second, Focus on Key Points, Coordinate, and Give Play to the Superiority of the Socialist System

To a large extent, the task of making glorious achievements over the past 40 years in certain very important realms of sophisticated technology and high technology in a poor and backward country such as China depended mainly on the principle and policy of focusing on the key points and making concerted efforts and coordination. Such a policy can be implemented only under the socialist system. This is our experience of success of which China's scientific and technological circle should always be mindful.

The "12-Year Long-term Plan for Science and Technology Development," formulated in 1956 on the instructions of Premier Zhou Enlai, embodied the principle of focusing on the key points and coordinating a limited number of goals, so that several realms of science and technology in China grew out of nothing and helped relevant industries grow and develop. The "14 Provisions on Scientific and Technological Work," formulated in 1961 under the instructions of Marshall Nei Rongzhen, ensured that, under the above principle, there would be the outcome of "achievements and trained personnel." The "12-Year Plan for Science and Technology Development," also formulated and proposed new goals in 1956 with a view to implement the above principle, thereby ensuring smooth progress in several major projects. This included China's successful test of its first atomic bomb in October 1964. The "10-Year Plan and Program for Science and Technology Development," formulated in 1978, played an important role in restoring the order of scientific research.

Compared to the situation in the 1950's, the current one is totally different. We have more strength, as does our scientific and technological work force. We may deploy our work force to work in a wider scope and on a broader front. Recent programs, such as the program for tackling scientific and technological issues, sparking program, 863 program, fire torch program, harvest program, prairie fire program, and so on, formulated and implemented by various departments of the State Council, were proposed in accordance with the actual situation of contemporary China and the international situation. Such programs, together with programs for scientific and technological work proposed by various provinces, cities, and autonomous regions in accordance with their actual needs and capability, greatly mobilized the initiative of scientific and technological personnel. This showed the enormous strength of personnel as they devoted themselves to current economic construction and actively developed high- and new-technology industries.

At the preliminary stage of socialism, the contribution of manpower, materials, and capital by the government and

society to the undertaking of science and technology is limited. Only through centralized planning, and by means of focusing on the key points, concerted efforts, and coordination can we achieve the anticipated results. For quite a long time in the future, any industrial sector or local government that acts in any attempt to pursue "full blossom" or lets things develop in its own course in its work concerning science and technology will feel confused and achieve nothing.

Third, Encourage the Spirit of Independence, Self-Reliance, and Become a Pacesetter

We will never forget that imperialism put us in a blockade for 30 years over the past 40 years. Genuine advanced and high technology is still subject to the embargo imposed by Western countries. In the 1960's and 1970's, we were almost completely isolated from the world. It was just during these 20 years that China's scientific and technological personnel acted according to the principles of self-reliance and striving for foreign aid. They developed the spirit of struggling hard, fearing no difficulty, and daring to face challenges, so that they eventually made great achievements in many new realms of technology, particularly that of nuclear and aerospace technology.

Undoubtedly, we shall continue to implement the policy of opening up. This will help us enlarge our field of vision and speed up our progress in the environment of international cooperation. However, history tells us that even under the condition that we open up to the outside world, we must not expect others to provide us high and advanced technology without any reward. In developing modern science and technology, we must first rely on our strength and wisdom. Only when we have achieved considerable results shall we be qualified to take part in international exchange. Any impractical illusion in this respect is extremely harmful.

In this new historical period, China's scientific and technological circle shoulders new and glorious tasks. We need to tackle many key and important scientific and technological issues, build many large-scale and highly complicated projects, transform automatic and intelligent equipment for traditional industries, and so forth. Although we have greater scientific and technological strength, as well as better equipment and working conditions compared to the situation 10 years ago, our best weapons for development remain our continued upholding of independence, self-reliance, and the spirit of hard struggle and daring to face challenges. Only thus can the environment of opening up and international cooperation be developed in a healthy manner. "Heaven helps those who strive to improve themselves, and finds it difficult to help those who do not." This is a summary of our precious experience over the past 40 years.

Fourth, Uphold the In-depth Development of Reforms and Build a New Operation Mechanism

China's reform of the science and technology system, which was one of the important parts of China's reform,

was begun following announcement of the "Decision of the CPC on Reforming the Science and Technology System" in March 1985. Over the years, both the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council formulated laws, regulations, and corresponding policies to guide and promote progress along the line of socialist development in such reform. The work yielded remarkable results. Facts have shown that China's reform of science and technology system is basically a successful one.

At present, we have basically put an end to the situation of "eating from the same big pot" of the state by all kinds of scientific and technological institutions; and a pattern geared to the needs of society and the market has gradually formed. Also, most technology development institutions have entered the major battlefield of economic construction. The booming technology market has become an important channel for transferring scientific and technological achievements to economic departments. Various research-production combines run jointly by research institutes, colleges and universities, and enterprises are growing like mushrooms, thereby greatly promoting close integration of science and technology with production. Independent science and technology institutes generally adopt the responsibility system for managers, or the system of contracted responsibility, thereby enhancing their level of autonomy, and becoming enlivened and more flexible. Various scientific economic entities run jointly by research institutes and colleges and universities, which integrate technology and industry with trading, have paved new directions for the transfer of science and technology to the economic sector, and the flow of qualified personnel; and have provided the most important condition for the formation and development of China's new technology industries. Amid our reforms, various nongovernmental science and technology institutions saw rapid development, and became an important supplementary channel for transferring science and technology to the economic sector. It is our basic principle that we should actively support and encourage such institutions, strengthen macroeconomic guidance concerning them, supervise them according to law, overcome negative factors, and carry forward their advantages.

In other words, we must, in the coming years, continue to carry out and constantly perfect those basic policies and measures that we have implemented in our reform of the science and technology system in accordance with the decisions of the CPC and the State Council. Through intensified reform, we must gradually build an operation mechanism for science and technology that corresponds with the planned economy and market readjustment. We must overcome once and for all those shortcomings that correspond with neither science and technology nor the economy and that do not help mobilize the initiative of scientific and technological personnel.

Fifth, Uphold the Practice of Opening Up and Expand International Scientific and Technological Exchange and Cooperation

Modern science and technology carries in itself a strong international nature. Each county and nation has contributed to the progress and development of science and technology of the times. Any country that wants to rapidly develop science and technology must establish close links to the rest of the world, take part in mutual exchanges and cooperation, and form an environment of cooperation and competition. On the contrary, it is impossible for a nation that adopts a long-term closed-door policy to catch up with the development of science and technology. Moreover, its people will be denied the advantages of modern civilization brought by science and technology, so that such a nation will be unable to make proper contributions to man's scientific and technological progress.

Over the past decade, the policy of opening up to the outside world formulated by the CPC, as well as the international environment derived therefrom, have greatly enhanced the level and development of China's science and technology. Both the CPC and the State Council have solemnly declared that the policy of reform and opening up will never be changed and will be carried out in a better way. Therefore, all research units, colleges and universities, and large and medium-sized enterprises must continue to open their science and technology work to others within and outside China, except for those involving national security and commercial confidentiality. In the long run, this will help us upgrade our knowledge, progress in terms of science and technology thinking and theory, absorb new technology, transform our equipment, cultivate qualified personnel, develop the market, and so forth, which are of great importance. Any practice that deviates from this principle will inevitably lead to a new self-isolation which will result in suffocation.

After Beijing quelled the counterrevolutionary turmoil, some Western countries, because of misunderstandings, prejudice, or evil intentions, adopted the policy of imposing a blockade against China. This has caused us some difficulties in the work of international scientific and technological cooperation. However, it is certain that this is a temporary measure. There is no feast in the world that does not end. When the world's science and technology circles gradually understand the truth, things will change. We should be confident in this respect. All cooperation between or among nations is based on mutual benefit. It is not a result of pursuit or begging by a country. All scientific and technological personnel must struggle hard for the purpose of promptly restoring and developing a good international environment. To act in this way is to tell others about the righteousness rather than begging for friendship.

Sixth, Scientific and Technological Departments Must Earnestly Strengthen Party Leadership and Ideological and Political Work

After we summed up our experience of the past 40 years, particularly after we have reviewed the counterrevolutionary turmoil in Beijing and analyzed the contemporary situation of China's science and technology front as a whole, we learned one of the most important lessons: We must earnestly strengthen party leadership on the scientific and technological front and attach great importance to ideological and political work. In particular, we must strengthen education in developing young people into scientific and technological personnel. Each scientific and technological worker should understand that in a populous, developing country such as China, where the living standard is low and education quality is poor, leadership by the CPC and the adoption of socialist system are preconditions for achieving success in the modernizations and for rapidly developing the undertaking of science and technology. This is also a historical choice of the Chinese people and an inevitable result of changes in the modern history of the Chinese nation. In such a country, it would be impossible for the undertaking of science and technology to develop rapidly or for China to achieve its present status in the world without the leadership by the CPC or the socialist system. This is historical materialism.

We must continue to perfect the policy of encouraging rational mobility of scientific and technological personnel. We should guide them to a correct attitude toward their remuneration, while constantly improving their treatment and their working and living conditions. It was great nature that made us be born on this piece of land, and it was the people who brought us up. Intellectuals who are aware should always be with the people, help each other, and struggle for the interests of the people, whom we love deeply. Under the current circumstances, one must not put excessive stress on the material interests of an individual. Any act that pays attention only to material interests but not moral standards, ideals, or contributions is a vulgar one. We must guide scientific and technological personnel to carry forward the spirit of struggling hard, seeking truth from facts, being bold in making innovations, and devoting themselves to the undertaking and the people. We must work out specific policies and measures for strengthening party leadership and ideological and political work among scientific and technological departments and among various academic organizations, so as to establish a standardized system and good practices, to help scientific and technological personnel constantly maintain high vigilance in terms of ideology, morality, and politics, and to guard against the intrusion of bourgeois liberalization thought, and out-and-out egoist thinking. So long as we have solved these problems, we can ensure that the party's various principles and policies will be implemented, and that all scientific and technological personnel will give play to their wisdom, so that China's science and technology will rapidly and healthily develop in the socialist direction.

All scientific and technological personnel should be determined to struggle for the development of Chinese science and technology for life. This is urgently needed by China's socialist modernizations, as well as an undertaking of the Chinese nation that will last for generations. China's science and technology made many world-known and great achievements in the past 40 years. Our future tasks are more arduous. The 1.1 billion population of the Chinese nation sincerely expect that all comrades of China's scientific and technological circle will work hard and contribute to developing the economy and improving the scientific and technological level of the whole nation. The people and the scientific and technological personnel of today and tomorrow will inevitably depend on each other for survival. Scientific and technological personnel should take the veteran scientists as their examples, and try to outdo them. They should shoulder the glorious historical mission, and, while they are in their office, make contributions for the development of China's science and technology, and for the invigoration of the Chinese nation. Nobody can shirk his responsibility assigned by Heaven.

A Discussion on a Formulation

HK3110094789 Beijing QIUSHI [SEEKING TRUTH] in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 89 p 31

[Article by Liu Linjiu (0491 2651 0036), Political Instructor at Chongqing Meter Plant, in "Readers' Voice" column]

[Text] QIUSHI No 14, 1989 carried an article by Zhou Zuochun [0719 0155 2504] entitled "How Should the Nature of the Recent Incident Be Viewed." I found this article very inspiring. However, after correctly pointing out in the concluding part that this turmoil was "by no means the continuation of the May 4th and December 9th Movements," it went on to point out that the incident was "the continuation and development of the turmoil of the Cultural Revolution." I find the latter formulation objectionable.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" had this to say about the Cultural Revolution: "The Cultural Revolution, initiated by a leader laboring under a misapprehension and capitalized on by counterrevolutionary cliques, led to domestic turmoil and brought catastrophe to the party, the state, and the whole people." "The Cultural Revolution... was initiated and led by Comrade Mao Zedong." "Chief responsibility for the grave 'leftist' error of the Cultural Revolution, an error comprehensive in magnitude and protracted in duration, does indeed lie with Comrade Mao Zedong but, after all, it was the error of a great proletarian revolutionary."

Concerning the recent student unrest that later developed into turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, the "Communique of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee" pointed out, "A very small number of people taking advantage of student unrest

stirred up, planned, organized, and premeditated political turmoil in Beijing and some other places. This later developed into a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. The aim of the turmoil and rebellion that they incited was to overthrow the leadership of the CPC and to subvert the socialist PRC." Who were the "very small number of people"? The CPC Central Committee and the State Council said in a joint message to all party members and the people of the whole country that, "The main instigators and organizers of this counterrevolutionary rebellion were a small handful of people who had long stubbornly upheld their bourgeois liberalization stand and engaged in political conspiracies, people who colluded with hostile forces outside and abroad, and people who furnished illegal organizations with core party and state secrets. Those who perpetrated crimes such as beating, smashing, looting, and arson were mainly unreformed exconvicts, political hoodlums, remnants of the gang of four, and other dregs of society. In short, they were a bunch of reactionaries who harbored great resentment against the Communist Party and the socialist system."

It can thus be seen that the Cultural Revolution and the recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion were initiated and led by different people, had different objectives, and were, therefore, different in nature. Even so, both led to social turmoil as an objective consequence, and tactics used in the former were resorted to again in the latter, as noted by the author of the aforementioned article. However, I do not think it right to say that the recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion were the continuation and development of the Cultural Revolution.

Build Beijing Into a More Beautiful City—Beijing's Urban Construction During the Past 4 Decades

HK3010130189 Beijing QIUSHI [SEEKING TRUTH] in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 89 pp 32-38

[Article by Chen Xitong (7115 1585 0681)]

[Text] On 1 October the PRC was born. Beijing became the republic's capital and began a new historical era. Urban construction in Beijing also turned a new page in its history. Today, Beijing has passed 40 eventful years and undergone enormous changes. Each and every person with an understanding of Beijing's history and a warm love for the capital city feels proud of the scenes of the city's magnificence and prosperity and is filled with enthusiasm for the city's prospects of modernization.

I

Beijing has a history of 3,000 years, has served as the imperial capital for the five dynasties, and in the course of its prolonged history has experienced the many vicissitudes of life, honor and disgrace, prosperity and depression. On the eve of liberation Beijing was full of scars, utterly depressed and dejected. At the time, the total area of its administrative district was only 707

square kilometers and urban construction was concentrated mostly in the old city, comprising only some 62 square kilometers. Of the many once world-renowned imperial gardens, palaces, temples, and places of worship, some were in ruins and others were great disrepair. In the Forbidden City (Zijincheng), weeds and wild grass grew everywhere and the inner and outer city walls surrounding the former Imperial Palace were either in perilous condition or utterly ruined. In the former consular section of East and West Jiaomin Alley, a few Western-style buildings were reminiscent of a once colonial style. On the business thoroughfares of Qianmen and Wang Fucheng, a few money shops, commercial offices, shops, and stores gave the appearance of life to this dilapidated city, but, deep inside the alleys and streets, places for opium smoking, fortunetelling, gambling, and prostitution were always providing opportunities to commit social crimes. The 1,350 square kilometers of the residential area throughout the city comprised mainly one-story buildings left over from the Ming and Qing dynasties; over 60 percent of these had dangerous walls and were in a dilapidated state. The rusty and regressive social system caused this ancient cultural city to be forever in the throes of violent winds and storms.

After the establishment of New China, Beijing was chosen as the capital city. It was no longer an ordinary old cultural city, but the political and cultural center of the whole country. Over 4 decades, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the people's government, the people of Beijing Municipality firmly insisted on the guideline of serving the central government, serving international and domestic relations, and serving the people's livelihoods. They strived hard to make the country prosperous and toiled diligently to make a simple living. They opened up a bright and glorious chapter in the city's urban construction history and converted Beijing into a thriving and prosperous city, heading in the direction of socialist modernization.

1. In accordance with the functional demands of a political, cultural, and international relations center, great successes were achieved in rebuilding the old city and opening up brand-new areas. Old Beijing manifested the ideology of feudalism and of a grand union. The Imperial Palace, which symbolized the supreme power of the emperor, used to be the heart of the city; in front of it was the imperial court, and at its back was the market; on its right and left were temple-like buildings housing ancestral tablets and serving as places of worship; high inner and outer walls separated it from the outside, manifesting the features of conservatism and of a closed and parasitic life. A city pattern of this kind could hardly perform the functions of the national capital city and of a modernized metropolis. In order to clearly and outstandingly demonstrate the features of the capital city of socialist New China, in the 4 decades after liberation we have undertaken the large-scale rebuilding of Beijing and have given it a new appearance, thus enabling it to display the functions of a capital city.

Rebuilding Tiananmen Square was the symbolic example of readjusting the functions of Beijing City and the conversion of the old cultural capital into a modernized city. Since its reconstruction, Tiananmen Square has become the center of the whole city. The Tiananmen tower and building, which overlook the square, have a magnificent appearance. To the side are the People's Auditorium and the Historical Museum of the Chinese Revolution. Drawing a straight line from south to north, one finds the Monument to the People's Heroes perched in the middle with the solemn-looking Mao Zedong Memorial Hall close by. The Qianmen Watch Tower has also been refurbished. The whole square occupies an area of 49 hectares and is the largest square in the world. Within is demonstrated a high-degree of mixture and unification of contemporary China's political and cultural center and the features of an ancient capital city. It retains the essence of the architecture of many dynasties and also exhibits the features of an era where the people are masters of the house. At the same time, in the city and the suburbs, business and office sectors have been provided for the country's party, government, and military leadership organs, and to this end many office buildings have made an appearance. For example, the Zhongnanhai office area for the party and government, the Sanlihe office district for the ministries and commissions, and the office sector for the military units in the western suburbs, all provide advantageous conditions for the central government to effectively command and govern the whole country.

Construction of Beijing's cultural facilities has also achieved rapid development. The Beijing Exhibition Hall, Nationalities Cultural Palace, Historical Museum of the Chinese Revolution, Natural Museum, and other structures built in the 1950's are all testimonials to the grandeur of the times. In the 1980's, the Central Color Television Center, Beijing Library, and International Exhibition Center were all built as stately looking structures, each with its own grandeur and magnificence. Comparing 1988 with 1949, the number of cinemas in the city grew from 24 to 89, public libraries from 3 to 23, and cultural halls from 11 to 369.

Devoting great efforts to the building of various kinds of educational facilities is essential for the development of the people's educational enterprises and has also been a natural demand of making Beijing a cultural center. At present, the number of institutions of higher learning in the city has grown from 13 in the early period of liberation to 67, an increase of 420 percent, while the number of students has increased by 870 percent. Beijing has thus become our country's largest higher-education base. There are 702 ordinary middle schools, an increase of 870 percent over the initial period of liberation, and there are 3,793 primary schools, an increase of 130 percent. Professional education and adult education have also risen speedily. Middle-grade professional technical schools are 325 in number and there are 342 various kinds of schools for adults.

Construction of sports facilities has been even more spectacular. In the past, the city had only one recreational ground, with a capacity of 12,000 people, but now athletic fields can be found everywhere in the city. Altogether, a total of 29 public athletic fields, with a capacity of 242,000 people, have been built. The 27 newly built or rebuilt athletic halls for the 11th Asian Games are near completion.

Concurrent with building a new socialist culture Beijing has put to good use the superior cultural heritage of the past. The scenic spots and historical sites, gardens, palaces, mausoleums, and ancient temples that dot Beijing and its vicinity have been repaired and protected. This has made possible the combining of modern facilities with the appearance of an ancient city, manmade scenes with natural beauty, and turned Beijing into a city with special characteristics.

The lack of modern facilities for international contacts means the lack of a magical power to attract international guests and overseas customers. In accordance with the demands of being the international contact center, Beijing has in turn built the Diaoyu Tai International Guesthouse, the International Club, International Convention Center, and over 130 structures to house foreign embassies and consulates. Particularly during the past 10 years, due to urgent needs arising from opening up to the outside world, steps have been quickened in the construction of foreign relations facilities. Each with its separate characteristics and attractions, the Chang Cheng, Wang Fu, International, and other modern hotels have risen in turn from the ground. Large numbers of diplomatic apartments and offices, commercial buildings, and facilities have been built to serve esteemed foreign guests and merchants from various parts of the world. The number of foreign relations guesthouses has increased from only two at the initial period of liberation to more than a hundred at present, and guest rooms have increased from only 300 to 28,000, an increase of 9,200 percent. Reception capacity and the level of services have both been greatly improved. Midsized and small hotels, restaurants, and eating places dot the large thoroughfares and small alleys.

2. Relatively large steps have been taken in building residential dwellings and the accompanying and coordinating service facilities, in an effort to firmly insist on the guideline of serving the people's living standards. Before liberation, high officials and honored guests lived in big houses with large courtyards, while impoverished city people had to live in small, dark native huts with very poor environmental conditions and extremely bad sanitary facilities. In order to change this state of affairs, the party and the government have devoted great efforts in the 4 decades to building more than 75 million square meters of housing. This is an increase of 540 percent over the total area of residential housing during the early period of liberation. Despite the huge increase in population, the per capita residence area of the urban population increased from 4.75 square meters in 1949 to 7.17 square meters at present. Since the reform and opening

up to the outside world, construction of residences has proceeded at the rate of 5 million square meters a year, a rate seldom seen in the world's large cities and towns. To maintain the health and physique of the people, medical and sanitary enterprises have been greatly developed in the capital city. During the 40 years, aside from the city's original 45 hospitals having been expanded and rebuilt, 400 other hospitals have been built. The number of hospital beds has increased from over 2,800 to 49,000. Old hospitals like Beijing Union Hospital and Dongjien Hospital have entirely changed their features and become modern hospitals with a comprehensive assortment of clinics and departments. The Friendship Hospital, the Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital, and other newly built hospitals have up-to-date and perfect medical and clinical equipment, boasting first-rate technical levels. Due to the great development of medical and clinical enterprises, various kinds of contagious and frequently occurring diseases have been brought under perfect control. The population mortality rate dropped from 11.9 per 1,000 in 1949 to 5.5 per 1,000 at present. The anticipated life span of males is 71.3 years and that of females, 74.5 years. Commercial service facilities have likewise developed rapidly. Aside from large commercial buildings, such as the Department Store Building, the Long Fu building, and others, hundreds of thousands of medium-sized and small stores dot the city. In 1988, there were 111,000 commercial service network points throughout the city, an increase of 560 percent over the initial period of liberation. For every 10,000 residents there are 111 network points and this has eased the traditional inconveniences in Beijing of "difficulties in buying and in seeking repair work."

3. Construction of the basic facilities on which cities and towns rely for survival and development has developed greatly and this has enabled Beijing to strengthen its capacity to perform the functions of a capital city. In old Beijing, the basic municipal facilities were extremely backward, the "street lights were not bright enough and the roads and streets were bumpy," and "whenever it rained the streets were full of mud puddles." This aptly described the scenes of old Beijing in many people's minds. There were just over 10 low-grade tarred roads in the whole city, whose total length did not exceed 215 kilometers. The great majority of the streets and alleyways were bumpy, dirt streets. Public transportation was even worse; aside from the rickshaws, the whole city had only 5 buses and 49 railed tramcars. The daily drinking water supply did not exceed 50,000 tons; the water drainage system was extremely crude; rainfall and dirty water frequently overwhelmed the streets and alleys with water and mud puddles everywhere. However, in the past 40 years the state has expended some 18 billion yuan on the construction of basic facilities in the city. This is hardly comparable to any period before liberation. The building of roads and bridges has formed an urban thoroughfare network combining circular roads and directly radiating and straight thoroughfares. Over 2,900 kilometers of road have been newly built or rebuilt, a 1,400-percent increase. The famous Changan

Road penetrates the city from east to west. Erhuan Road and Sanhuan Road are broad and smoothly paved thoroughfares with sidewalks for pedestrians, paths for bicycles, and the road proper for motor vehicles. There are 23 large bridges in all in various parts of the city and about 10 highways, such as the Beijing-Shijiazhuang, Beijing-Zhangjiakou, and Beijing-Kaiping highways, extending to and connecting with neighboring cities and provinces. Inside the city, the state of communications and transport has changed greatly in appearance. Beijing Railway Station and Beijing Capital Airport have been built in rapid succession, over 4,300 public trams and omnibuses have been added, and over 2,000 kilometers of public transportation lines have been opened. A 41-kilometer subway has been built with some 252 subway locomotives and cars in operation. The large-scale increase in urban transportation and communications facilities is unprecedented, despite the fact that the traffic problem still bothers the people due to the rapid rise in population. There is also an obvious expansion in power and water supply capacity. Electric power supply comes directly to Beijing from the North China power network; 20 power transformer stations, each with a capacity of 110,000 volt, like the Zhizhuyuan and Jianguomen stations, have been completed in turn. At the Shijingshan power generating plant, new power generators with 600,000 kilowatt capacity are nearing completion and will soon be in operation. Several large reservoirs, like those at Guanting, Miyun, and Huaiyu, are under construction; 20 new waterworks have been built and the daily water supply capacity has been increased by 1.8 million tons, an increase of 2,100 percent over the initial period of liberation. Communications enterprises in the city have been greatly expanded, and Beijing City can now communicate by telephone with over 130 countries. In the city, clean energy supply has grown from nil to plenty and residents of over 1.6 million households use clean and convenient coal gas, natural gas, and liquefied petroleum gas, the popularity rate of which among households is about 85.5 percent. Areas with central heating are steadily expanding, spreading to some 13.04 million square meters in the city and its suburbs.

4. Noticeable results have been achieved in planting trees in and around the city, beautifying the city and providing environmental protection. Over the past 4 decades, the "making the country green engineering process," developed in accompaniment with the capital city's environmental construction, has never been interrupted. The length of highways and waterways along which trees have been planted has grown from only 87 kilometers in the initial period of liberation to nearly 2,000 kilometers at present. Tree-planted public land has increased from 772 to more than 4,246 hectares. The city now has over 29 million trees and the urban tree-planting coverage rate is 25 percent. A large part of the city is green with trees, and grass and lawns may be seen in plenty while the tree-planted Erhuan and Sanhuan Roads actually look like two green belts around the city. The farmland and forest networks on the suburban

plains, the commercial forests in the nearby shallow hilly areas, and the forest protection belts in the deep mountains form line after line of green protective structures guarding the city against sand storms and minimizing the severity of their attacks. The whole city has 61 newly built parks. City sculptures, which are stately and carry a deep meaning, can be seen everywhere in the street gardens, public places, and residential districts, adding to the high-class atmosphere and beauty of these places. Work on treating pollution has also been gradually expanded. In the years 1983 to 1987 alone, some 500 pollution points harmful to residents have been eliminated. Treatment of the Liangma, Xiaoyu, Tuchengkou, and Yudai Rivers in Tung County has removed some 20 groves of alpine rush bushes. The second stage of construction work on the polluted aquaduct along the Yong Ding River has been completed and the quality of drinking water for the nearly 1 million residents in Changxin Dien and adjacent areas has been vastly improved. Mechanization and using the sealing-up process have been realized in the disposal of city garbage and human waste. The newly established environmental watch network is constantly watching the state of the atmosphere, water content, and noise pollution, to protect the ecological environment and the health of the residents.

The enormous changes in Beijing City have made us all the more determined to follow the road of socialist modernization. Did not some people express the view that the Communist Party could not do a good job in urban construction? Facts have shown the bankruptcy of their views. The ancient city of Beijing not only has changed its appearance but has also spread its wings to fly toward modernization. It has edged itself into the front ranks of the world's large cities and become a city full of hope.

II

In the construction of Beijing City over the past 4 decades we have met with pleasing successes but have also trodden a tortuous road. In this respect, based on the usual laws governing urban development and Beijing's special features, we have probed into certain aspects of reform and gradually obtained an understanding of certain laws.

1. A clear knowledge of the city's nature is the basic precondition for doing a good job in urban construction.

A city's nature determines the main functions and role of the city and also decides on the scale and direction of its development. It is the first and foremost problem which must be solved in formulating the city's planning.

How is Beijing's nature to be determined? For a long time, opinions have differed. There has never been a scientific conclusion conforming with Beijing's realities and formally sanctioned by the central government. In 1980, the CPC Central Committee Secretariat gave a four-point direction on construction guidelines for the capital city and pointed out its two special features,

namely: "First, it serves as the country's political center, nerve center, and the center for maintaining the party and the people's heart and soul and is not necessarily an economic center; second, it is China's window for external relations and the whole world looks at China through Beijing." In 1983, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, sanctioning and replying to the "General Planning Program for Urban Construction in Beijing City," further clarified that "Beijing, as the capital city, is the political and cultural center of the whole country and the development of urban construction and various enterprises in Beijing must serve and fully manifest the demands of this city's nature." This scientific formulation corresponding to Beijing's realities pointed out the direction of Beijing's urban development and enabled Beijing's urban construction to develop smoothly along a correct trail.

2. Urban construction must abide by unified regulations.

A city is the economic and social development center of a region. It is a highly concentrated population area and conflicts and contradictions are numerous. Only when there is unified general planning, which makes all the necessary arrangements, can urban construction be guided in coordinated development. Soon after the founding of the republic, Beijing had already begun to formulate a general plan and program for urban construction. By the early 1960's, today's urban construction pattern for Beijing city had been basically formed. However, during the period of the Great Cultural Revolution the general plan was seriously disrupted. Anarchism was prevalent in urban construction and so was selfish departmentalism. Construction projects that were against the rules were rampant and urban construction fell into a state of great confusion. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, urban construction in Beijing was given utmost attention by the party Central Committee and the State Council. Following the four-point directive of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat on construction guidelines for the capital city, we formulated the "General Plan and Program on Urban Construction in Beijing" which was sanctioned by the party Central Committee and the State Council, with 10 accompanying instructions. Since then, Beijing's urban construction has resumed the track of development according to plan.

According to the requirements of a city's nature, definitely fixing the size of the urban population and the city area and making good topographical distribution in the city are the central points in the planning work. Beijing's administrative area is roughly 16,800 square kilometers and the planned area of the city proper is some 750 square kilometers. Such a large administrative area provides the planned construction of the city districts with many convenient conditions as well as possibilities for alternatives. Over the years we have insisted in urban construction on the distribution pattern of the dispersed syndicate type and on a guideline calling for coordinated development between the city center and its satellite towns and villages. Between the old city and the newly

built sections, and between the newly built sections themselves, construction of permanent separation belts composed of trees and plants is going on. This makes these areas and districts relatively independent but also able to maintain close ties to each other. In the suburbs and neighboring counties intense efforts are being devoted to building satellite towns and to the active development of the original county towns, thus gradually forming clusters of satellite towns and county cities revolving around the city districts as the center. To a definite degree, the flow of rural population into city districts is constantly checked. This in itself guides the economic and social development of the rural villages in the outlying and suburban areas.

In recent years, on the basis of the general plan, the city has successively completed different land utilization plans for some 1,026 square kilometers of suburban areas for separate districts and over 30 plans for special industries and projects. It has also formulated short-term plans for the development and construction of major areas and projects and a general plan for satellite towns and county cities. Planning work in county zones, rural collective villages, and new peasant villages proceeds apace.

In the course of implementing the program there have been many conflicts and contradictions. The difficulties are manifested principally in that construction units have given greater attention to economic effects, whereas departments concerned have been mindful of the overall environmental benefits. This not only requires workers to be unselfish and brave enough to insist firmly on working in strict accordance with regulations, it also demands that each and every department and unit keep an eye on the city as a whole and its future and be able to let partial interests be subordinate to overall interests and transient interests follow long-term interests. Otherwise, a serious situation of construction falling into disarray will inevitably result. In addition, a good job must be done in coordinating city regulations and construction plans. Plans must abide by the regulations, manifest the demands of the regulations, and must not violate the regulations. Naturally, regulations, including the principal regulations, are not entirely unchangeable. On the contrary, they should be objectively changed following urban development and, subsequently, up to a certain stage, readjusted, filled in, and perfected.

The organic union of maintaining the appearance of an ancient capital city with the construction of a modern city is a highly significant topic in the capital city's urban regulations. In this regard we have learned many lessons. For example, in an old architectural and cultural district abounding with trees and flowers, the building of plants, stores, and too many tall buildings will seriously affect the surrounding environment. Ancient architecture and renowned relics may be wrecked and irreparable losses caused. In these years, we have stressed that in urban construction we must correctly handle the relationship between inheritance of things old and the construction of things new. We have opposed not distinguishing between

the essence and the dross of leaving old structures completely as they are and making new buildings copy the design and style of the old structures. We have also opposed refuting completely old structural designs and style and allowing certain common, vulgar, foreign-style buildings to be erected on Beijing's soil. Starting from maintaining the appearance of the city in its entirety, we have successively formulated a set of rules and regulations which, while concurrently strengthening the protection and preservation of cultural objects, make detailed prescriptions concerning the location, quantity and quality, style, height, color, and sundry other aspects to make the new buildings and old structures shine together and bringing the new scene and old appearance into harmony.

3. The necessity to strictly control the size of the population.

Too large a population, too many old people, and an overconcentration of residents in the city center are serious problems impeding the development of the capital city. In recent years, the question of a floating population has also been outstanding. Since the reform and opening to the outside world, the growth rate in the total quantitative target of Beijing's economic development has ranked at the forefront of the world's large cities, but the extent of growth in the per capita share of this development has not been obvious. It is true that the various kinds of construction affecting the people's living standards have developed considerably, yet, generally speaking, they still cannot completely satisfy society's demand. Problems and difficulties in such aspects as road transport, communications, and water and power supply still tend to increase and become more serious. The pressure from such social enterprises as education, culture, sanitation, and public health has become increasingly apparent. At the same time, the trend in population growth and movement to the city center has not been basically rectified. In the designated city area of 750 square kilometers the constant population is nearly 5.4 million, which exceeds the target in the general plan. The city's total population has passed the 10-million mark and the floating population is well over 1.3 million. It is certain that population growth will continue to the end of this century. Hence, in formulating the guideline and policy on Beijing's urban development, the population background must be taken into serious consideration. From now on, regarding natural population growth, we must firmly and irrevocably continue the existing policy of controlling the birth rate. Regarding growth due to population movement, we must stop with determination the en masse inward movement of population. Units and enterprises that should not be located in Beijing should by no means be located here. Simultaneous with strictly controlling inward population movement, various kinds of preferential policies should be devised to encourage the outward flow of population. We should, in harmony with the new situation of reform and opening to the outside world, strengthen the control and smoothing out of the floating population toward the

end that urban development in the capital city has a favorable population environment.

4. Firmly insist on the guideline of "underground first and above ground second" and giving priority development to basic urban facilities.

The greater the development of a city, the closer its reliance on basic facilities. Insufficiency and falling behind in constructing basic facilities will seriously affect the development of a city's various enterprises and may even lead to confusing and paralyzing city life. In the past, people had the one-sided opinion that investment in basic urban facilities would be costly, would take a prolonged period, and could not create material wealth directly. The result was that, for a time, a serious imbalance was created in the proportion of basic and other facilities. In reality, 70 to 80 percent of urban construction projects developing roads, communications, postal and telegraphic services, and the supply of water, electrical power, gas, and heat, are for the purposes of serving wealth-producing departments and produce direct effects on the economic benefits of the enterprises. In the course of construction, attention was frequently paid to housing construction in the past without giving a priority position to the construction of the underground city administrative and control network. Hence, it frequently happened that, upon completion of house building, the water, electrical power, gas, and heat supplies lagged behind. This is a serious lesson drawn from urban construction. For the past 10 years and more we have mobilized forces from all sides, concentrated financial power, extensively absorbed foreign capital, organized a large number of construction teams, and continuously strengthened the construction of basic urban facilities. The condition of city roads, communications, postal and telegraphic services, and water, electrical power, gas, and heat supplies have all been noticeably improved and the past many inconveniences affecting social production and the people's living standards have been removed. However, because solutions to the problems were long overdue, insufficiency in basic facilities has still been an important factor in impeding modernization in the capital city. Rectifying these conditions will be a prolonged and unenviable task for the government.

5. Taking the road of comprehensive development and coordinated construction.

Over the past 40 years, Beijing has constructed a large amount of facilities to serve the people's living standards, totaling roughly 20 million square meters. This is an increase of 1,000 percent in the total volume of various kinds of living amenities provided during the early period of liberation. However, for a certain period of time, because some units, in pursuit only of building residential buildings, frequently neglected service facilities or provided minimum facilities which enabled the residents to buy food. Nobody cared about the construction of facilities for culture, education, medical care, recreation, and so forth. The lack of provision for

coordinated service facilities for daily living has continued to increase. Beginning in the late 1970's, emphasis in residential construction was laid on the themes of unified regulations, unified planning, unified building work, unified distribution, and unified management, and there was demand for the coordinated building of the necessary facilities serving the people's living standards. In the past 10 years, the scale of urban construction has continued to expand. Development and construction have been proceeding apace in the city's suburbs. In these sectors there is need not only for the coordinated building of "small municipal" facilities and the basic facilities for living standards, but also for the coordinated building of "large municipal" facilities and relatively larger facilities serving commerce, culture, and recreation. Concurrently, suitable arrangements must be made for office space for the building departments' production and businesses. This will facilitate building workers having work nearby. Comprehensive development also implies paying attention to breaking up the traditional housing style which included every facility, creating isolation of families. This will not only achieve savings in land utilization but will also help in the shared use of various facilities and raising the utilization rate of the coordinated facilities.

6. Rationally readjusting the economic setup and industrial composition and realizing development of urban-rural coordination.

Without the backing of substantial economic strength, urban construction is out of the question. But urban economic development must follow the city's nature and be suited to its characteristics. This requires seeking a rational economic setup and industrial structure. Over a certain period of time in the past, due to the lack of experience in urban modernization and defects in the structure itself, there was a relative inclination to develop only primary and secondary industries and to set aside tertiary industry. The tendency of dislocation between science and technology and economic development, between the urban and rural economies, and between social production and the people's living appeared. In recent years, in accordance with the demand of the general regulations, Beijing began to greatly readjust the economic setup and the industrial structure and has achieved relatively good results. First, it has speeded up the development of tertiary industry, which serves production and living, raising its ratio in the gross value of domestic production from 23.7 percent in 1978 to 37 percent in 1988. Second, the dislocation between the urban and rural economies was broken and the development of urban-rural unification was facilitated. On the one hand, the economic setup was readjusted, and certain industrial projects were scattered to the rural areas, leading to the development of enterprises in the rural villages and townships and changing the backward appearance of the rural economy. On the other hand, construction of bases for agricultural sideline products was stepped up and the supply capacity of such products was increased, thus helping the capital markets

to prosper and enriching and improving the residents' livelihoods. Third, starting from Beijing's special features and taking advantage of its strong points in science and technology, intense efforts were devoted to the development of industries specially suited to its features, like electronics, textiles, printing, food, light motor vehicles, construction materials, and so forth. The relative scale of the above-mentioned industries has risen from 28.7 percent in 1978 to some 34.2 percent at present. For the sake of improving Beijing's environment, 357 plants have been readjusted; 139 were made to change production, and 94 plants and workshops were moved out of the city, making available some 60 hectares of land. This readjustment did not cause any stoppage or interruption in Beijing's economic construction. On the contrary, it enabled it to be faster and better. In comparison with 1978, Beijing's gross value of domestic production in 1988 increased by 280 percent, an average annual increase of 14 percent; national income increased by 240 percent, an average annual increase of 13 percent; and financial receipts increased by 34.8 percent, an average annual increase of 3 percent.

7. Increasing steps in legislation and striving hard to realize governing the city by law and administering the city according to law.

Constructing and managing such a large city as Beijing must have the assurance of a relatively complete legal system. In the event the legislation system is violated or broken, urban development will naturally fall into confusion or stagnation. In this connection we have had many experiences. Following the sanctioning by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council of the general regulations governing Beijing's urban construction, the Beijing Regulations and Construction Commission and the Beijing municipal government have fiercely grasped the principles of "treating confusion, treating scattering and separation, and treating weakness and softness." In these few years they have continuously formulated and perfected a series of laws and regulations. From 1985 to 1988 the whole city formulated 321 legal statutes and regulations, making it possible for urban construction and management to have statutes to follow and laws to fall back on. At present, the major point in legal work has gradually shifted to treating the problem of noncompliance with the law and insufficient strictness in the execution of statutes. Hence, simultaneous with strengthening propagation of governing by law and popularizing the study of legal statutes, we have augmented the structures of public safety, judiciary, and various levels of administrative and law enforcement departments. By means of training and coaching we have heightened the ideology and business quality of the law enforcement corps and established a system of checking and assessing their work as well as a post responsibility system. In addition, we have stepped up the inspection and supervision of law enforcement personnel and thus pushed law enforcement a step forward.

8. Firmly insisting on the guideline of "building the people's city by the people themselves."

Relying on the people of the whole city, mobilizing the forces from the various sides of society, arousing all positive and active factors and utilizing the public's strength to build the capital city have been the guidelines we have steadfastly and irrevocably followed in our urban construction. In recent years, activities aimed at jointly establishing a civilized city engaged in by various sectors of the city's population have spread throughout the metropolis and its suburbs. Performance of volunteer work has developed extensively and various departments of society and people in various circles have actively contributed their efforts to building up the capital city, repairing roads and bridges, giving financial aid to education, keeping old monuments and relics in good repair, planting trees and engaging in afforestation, beautifying the city environment, dealing with cases of disruption and corruption, maintaining social order and social security, and so on and so forth. All this enabled us, under the conditions of insufficient financial and material resources, to perform many good deeds beneficial to society and to the people. All these measures shall be firmly continued by us for a long time to come.

III

Building a modern socialist capital city is a glorious, sacred, and extremely difficult historical mission. It requires the unceasing efforts of several generations of people. We must clear-mindedly see that the certain successes we have made up to now are just the initial steps in the capital city's socialist modernization construction, that further along the road we shall still face many conflicts, problems, and difficulties, and that many factors exist to impede and restrict urban development. For example, the overly large population, its too fast growth rate, and the extraordinary increase in social needs, have led to the sprouting and development of "large-city diseases" such as insufficient housing, water shortages, traffic jams, and a general deterioration of the environment. Our city's basic facilities have long lagged behind city development. The daily water supply capacity is generally 15,000 tons short during peak water consumption hours. Electrical power supply has remained strained for a long time. At peak consumption hours electricity supply is usually short by some 300,000 kilowatts. City garbage has increased every year and the environmental and public sanitary facilities are sadly insufficient. Both internal and external communications have always been in a tense state. The airport and railway stations are always jammed with people. There is still a dire insufficiency in municipal housing. Despite the fact that over the past 10 years there has been an unprecedentedly large amount of housing construction, there are still some 400,000 households in very questionable circumstances. In the old city area, houses are usually in very perilous condition—broken walls, leaking roofs, and so forth, and, because of the shortage of funds, repairing and rebuilding the houses can be carried out only gradually and in stages. Beijing is a city that is short of water. The available volume of water supply each year is usually 4-5 billion cubic meters in normal times, but in

times of drought the annual volume drops to 3.3-3.5 billion cubic meters. The per capita water supply volume is about one-sixth of the national average and one-twenty-fifth of the world average. Due to excessive extraction, the level of underground water has dropped drastically. The water problem is one of Beijing's worries at present and will remain so in the future. If it is not basically solved, transfer of the capital to another place may be necessary. Aside from this, Beijing's urban construction funds are extremely short. Financial subsidies in general have eaten up the paltry amount of financial resources available.

To face these problems and difficulties we must harbor the ideology of fighting a prolonged and difficult battle. Even under difficult conditions we must still use every means to edge forward and open up. If efforts are not made now, a much higher price will have to be paid in the foreseeable future.

Although we can see the many concurrently unfavorable factors at present, we can find many favorable conditions. Because Beijing is the national political center, we are able to receive more and direct guidance from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. As the national cultural center, we have the intellectual strong point of guiding the rest of the country; and as the center for international contacts, we are able to absorb both external and internal advanced technology, management experience and capital funds. After 40 years of construction and development, Beijing has become our country's comprehensive industrial city of great importance, possessing a definite economic foundation and strength. Moreover, Beijing is our country's transportation nucleus and is the center for the concentration and flow of people, resources, news, and information. Beijing being a civilized ancient capital with a prolonged history, antiques and cultural relics abound in the city and this has a strong power to attract visitors from inside and outside the country. Beijing has a relatively expansive suburban area which makes it easy to readjust the industrial structure, promote urban-rural cooperation, and ameliorate the urban setup and arrangement. This is one side of Beijing's capacity to playing a leadership and guiding role and provides a basic guarantee for overcoming the difficulties.

Ancient people spoke of a "splendid place and a splendid people"; although this seemed to imply that "heroes create the circumstances," we may venture to give this phrasing an interpretation with historical materialism. This is: The diligent and courageous people of the capital city have used both their hands and, on Beijing soil, created and will continue to create miracles superseding former people's accomplishments.

The Birth of New China and Development of the Postwar International Situation

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My Feelings on 1 October

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[Article by Zang Kejia (5258 0344 1367)—dated 12 September 1989]

[Text] Events of the past 40 years have not vanished like smoke and all the major happenings are still vivid in my mind.

At the ceremony marking the founding of the People's Republic on 1 October 1949, I was standing by the side of Jinshui Bridge listening to Chairman Mao speak in his clear loud voice from the Tiananmen rostrum. The hearts of the people throughout the country were turned toward Beijing and their faces were radiant.

I had witnessed the "dragon banners" of the Qing dynasty being replaced first by five-colored flags showing the colors red, yellow, blue, white, and black, and then by the "red flag with a white sun against a blue sky." The colors changed and changed again in those decades while the people continued to struggle in the sea of bitterness.

Now five-starred red flags are fluttering in the sky, full of promise like the sun rising in the east. The world has changed, as have the times and the people. As I see the world before me, the past comes into my mind. Much blood was shed and many people were killed in efforts to get the red flag hoisted.

In March 1949, I returned from Hong Kong with more than 100 comrades-in-arms to newly liberated Beijing and settled in the Yongan Hotel at Qianmen. Premier Zhou came to see us. He shook hands with us and said with a warm smile, "Comrades, your sufferings are over. You are home now." His brief words made our eyes water and our hearts warm, like sitting next to a fire on a cold winter's night. The grievances that had been mounting inside from the sufferings and hardships I had experienced during the past half century were suddenly soothed and ironed out.

Yes, I was home. The socialist society is my home, a place to settle down and get on with my pursuits. I had detested darkness since my youthful days and had always followed the direction indicated by the party, moving sometimes quickly, sometimes slowly. I was despondent at times and could not avoid making mistakes. Nonetheless, no matter how circumstances changed, I never changed my original intention. I kept moving in this direction, despite great difficulties, from 1927 until now.

In the past 40 years, the political climate had been sunny, with overcast intervals. There have been joys as well as sorrows. I had seen it all and felt very deeply for them. My thoughts and feelings were tempered by the rich and variegated reality which was replete with intrigues and contradictions. I was able to draw clear distinctions concerning cardinal issues of right and wrong. When an evil wind was blowing in society and in the literary arena, I was subject to oppression and bullied. I had the

honor of being called "ultraleftist, conservative, and ossified" by some people. I stood firm and fought back, refusing to submit against my principles in order to gain acceptance.

I love the motherland, the people, the party, socialism, and truth. I was overjoyed to see our country make great achievements and stand up among the nations of the world. And I was worried sick and unable to sleep seeing the party make one mistake after another and incur resentment. With the forthright character typical of Shandong people, and the sense of responsibility that is to be expected of every person, I gave my honest advice which may have sounded unpleasant to the ear. Wiping away tears, I wrote one article after another. Poets love the universe and, hence, they are also concerned about the universe. When the people are happy I am also happy. When the people are laden with anxiety I also feel worried, waking or sleeping.

During the last year or so, many friends who love and care for me have been giving me advice, saying: "You are going to be 85 years old. You might as well stay in your nice little house and spend your remaining years without the slightest care about what goes on around you." I thank my friends for their good wishes, but I do not think I can follow their advice because I still have confidence in the future of socialism and my staunch will to fight for truth has not weakened with age. Although my "heart-strings" are not very long, they are tied to the people of the whole country and the whole world.

Advancing in High Spirits and Broad Strides—The Road to Development Taken by the Beijing People's Art Theater

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in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 89 pp 43-47

[Article by Zhou Ruixiang (0719 3843 4382), deputy director of the Beijing People's Art Theater]

[Text] On 28 August 1980 the five-starred red flag of the PRC fluttered in the wind in front of the Mannheim National Theater, in the FRG, where Lao She's famous play *Teahouse*, staged by the Beijing People's Art Theater, then on a tour of three West European countries, was to open. The elegant Mannheim National Theater was packed. When the curtain lifted to the hubbub of a Beijing teahouse a loud round of applause rose from the audience. As the play developed, the audience became more and more absorbed. When the curtain fell, the usually reserved German playgoers showed their appreciation by applauding and stamping their feet. The cast had to take curtain calls for 9 minutes. During the next 50 days, the *Teahouse* group visited 15 cities in the FRG, France, and Switzerland. Success was reported wherever they went. The play was hailed by journalists and critics in various places as "a miracle of the Oriental stage." New China's art of modern drama got off to a good start in its first encounter with the international theatrical world. After this, the *Teahouse* group visited Japan,

Hong Kong, Canada, and Singapore. Wherever it went it was widely acclaimed and made a great impact. The performance was hailed as "the cream of modern drama," "the pinnacle of realism," "a classical piece in contemporary world theater," and having reached "the state of perfection." The Beijing People's Art Theater, it was said, was "indisputably a world-class art theater."

In late autumn 1988, at the invitation of WENHUI BAO and the Shanghai Association for External Cultural Exchanges, the Beijing People's Art Theater visited Shanghai for the first time in 27 years. The repertoire included five outstanding plays, namely: *Top Restaurant*, *Death of a Salesman*, *Father Gouer's Nirvana*, *The Caine Mutiny*, and *Teahouse*. The visiting group presented 21 shows in 18 days and the nearly 40,000 tickets were sold out well before the group arrived. Every night the theater foyer was jammed with people waiting for returns. The Shanghai newspapers were full of reports on how "tens of thousands of people rushed to get tickets for the five plays." Words of acclaim and praise got around fast. Comrade Jiang Zemin, then secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, watched all five plays and personally presided over a forum of northern and southern playwrights on promoting creative prosperity. Old-timers and workers in literary and art circles hailed this as "a grand occasion in the theatrical arena" and said it "boosted the morale of theatrical workers." They not only highly praised the theatrical art of the Beijing People's Art Theater, but also greatly admired the professionalism and dedication shown by the theater's artists and the theater's rallying capacity and centripetal force.

With its superb theatrical art, unique performance style, and selfless spirit of dedication, the Beijing People's Art Theater demonstrates to the world the theatrical achievements of socialist China. It also demonstrates the tremendous might of the party's literary and art policy as well as the line, principles, and policies followed by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It marks the realization of the ideals and objectives fostered by the founding members of the theater in the early days.

I

The present Beijing People's Art Theater was established in 1952. It was founded by leaders and artists of the older generation. Some of them had come from Yanan, the sacred place of revolution; others from resistance theatrical groups founded under the leadership of Zhou Enlai, Guo Moruo, and Tian Han [3944 3352]; still others were progressive and revolutionary theatrical workers who had played an active part in Shanghai, Chongqing, Kunming, Beijing, and other places under the leadership or influence of the party during the War of Resistance Against Japan and the war of liberation. In the war years they had defied hardship and used modern drama as a weapon with which to conduct propaganda among the masses and to strike blows at the enemy. In the process,

they had undergone tempering, gained experience, bettered their skills, and accumulated enthusiasm and aspirations for developing the theatrical art of the motherland. After liberation, they longed for a theater of their own where they could fully display their skills. Back in the Chongqing days, the well-loved and esteemed Comrade Zhou Enlai had this to say to friends in theatrical circles: "After nationwide liberation we are going to build a professional, standard theater."

When New China was born and the 3-year period of economic recovery was almost over, the party and the government promptly decided on the policy of gradually transforming the literary and art organizations into professional bodies. At the suggestion of Comrade Peng Zhen, and with the approval of Premier Zhou Enlai, the former comprehensive Beijing People's Art Theater founded by Li Bozhao [2621 0130 6856] and the former Central Academy of Drama were merged to form a professional, modern, drama theater. The name Beijing People's Art Theater was retained. On 12 June 1952, Wu Han [0702 2498], vice mayor of Beijing, attended the inaugural ceremony of the new Beijing People's Art Theater on behalf of the Beijing municipal government.

A good theater must have the following key ingredients: First, a party leader who can firmly implement the party's policies and who knows the ropes; second, an authority in art; and third, a group of well-trained artists who share a common goal. The Beijing People's Art Theater enjoys exceptional advantages in the sense that it meets all three requirements. Thanks to the concern shown by Premier Zhou and Comrade Peng Zhou, the renowned playwright Cao Yu was appointed president of the theater. Jiao Juyin [3542 5468 7148], dean of arts and head of the western languages department of Beijing Normal University, was formally transferred to the theater to be its first vice president and chief director. Ouyang Shanzun [2962 7122 1472 1415], vice president of the former Beijing People's Art Theater, was appointed vice president and deputy chief director, and Zhao Qiyang [6392 6386 2254] was appointed secretary general (later vice president and party committee secretary). Following the merger, a large number of experienced and skillful directors, actors, actresses, and stage artists were gathered under one roof. They made active preparations for great times ahead.

Shortly after its founding, Cao Yu, Jiao Juyin, Ouyang Shanzun and Zhao Qiyang, who were then revered as "the four magnates," mapped out the following "blueprint" for the development of the Beijing People's Art Theater. The theater must carry forward and develop the fine traditions of the modern drama movement in China, always echo the pulse of the times, share weal and woe with the people, and be closely integrated with reality. On the artistic level it must set strict requirements, keep making improvements, boldly explore, strive to create theatrical art of a high standard that is loved by the Chinese people, gradually develop "characteristics of its own" and a system of performing arts of its own (the Chinese school), and ultimately establish a

foothold in the world of theatrical art. This "blueprint" expressed the aspirations of the comrades of the Beijing People's Art Theater and became the "axle" for the comrades of the whole theater as well as the driving force behind the theater's artistic development. United as one, members of the whole theater began their artistic march toward this goal.

Not long after its founding, the Beijing People's Art Theater mobilized all its creative personnel, directors, and actors and actresses to plunge into the thick of life in the factories and the countryside. Three months later, they returned from their respective destinations with a series of one-act plays, including *The Happy Funeral and Wedding* and *Between Husband and Wife*. With the fragrance of the soil about them, these short plays gave the Beijing audience something fresh and new. Afterward, they rehearsed Lao She's famous play, *The Dragon-Beard Ditch*, which was first staged by the former Beijing People's Art Theater in 1951. This production, directed by Mr Jiao Juyin, laid the foundation for the realistic creative approach of the Beijing People's Art Theater and marked the beginning of an amiable creative relationship between the theater and Mr Lao She. At the request of the Second National Conference of Literary and Art Circles to stage outstanding plays written since the May 4th Movement, the Beijing People's Art Theater restaged the famous play *Thunderstorm* written by its president, Cao Yu. Under the guidance of the materialist conception of history, Director Xia Chun [1115 3196] and actors and actresses like Zhu Lin [2612 3829], Zheng Rong [6774 2827], Hu Zongwen [5170 1350 3306], and Lu En [07121869], made joint and earnest efforts to learn from life and studied and analyzed in depth the play and its characters. Through these efforts they came up with a totally new interpretation of this play, which was once misread as a "tragedy of incest" and "a tragedy of fatalism," and gave the audience a fresh experience of artistic enjoyment and profound enlightenment. *Thunderstorm* caused a sensation in the capital and eager playgoers even queued up overnight in front of the theater with their bedding, hoping to get tickets. This was followed by the staging of *Sunrise* and *The Beijing Man*. The staging of Cao Yu's works played an unfathomable role in the theater's artistic development, the building up of its repertoire, and the growth of its talents. As critics noted: "Cao Yu led the Beijing People's Art Theater with the realistic prowess of his plays."

The overall improvement in quality of artistic personnel is the key link in the development of theatrical art. In the course of integrating theory with practice, the Beijing People's Art Theater put its emphasis on study in two aspects. On the one hand, it organized the systematic study of Stanislavskiy's method of acting. To this end, backbone artists were sent to the Central Academy of Drama to study and Soviet experts were invited to give lectures or appointed as art directors. On the other hand, it organized its artistic personnel in studying and assimilating the aesthetic principles of theatrical art from

various nationalities, along with the relevant means and methods of expression, and in widening their exposure to national literature, poetry, music, dancing, painting, and the art forms of folk singing, storytelling, comic dialogue, and so on. This helped enhance the artistic attainments of the artistic personnel and improve their performing art.

During the second half of 1956, the whole theater was engrossed in the mass fervor of "integrating the East with the West." Through his direction of Guo Moruo's *The General's Order*, Jiao Juyin, who was himself well versed in both Chinese and Western learning, began bold explorations in an effort to realize his long-cherished dream of giving national character to dramatic art. His explorative endeavors enjoyed the full support of the theater's party and administrative leadership, as represented by Zhao Qiyang. Such all-out backing in terms of manpower, financial and material resources, and time can be seen as a fine example of artistic organization and management. From the explorative efforts made in connection with *The General's Order*, to the brilliant success of *Cai Wenji*, people saw the bright prospects of the theater's endeavors to give drama its national character. After seeing the play, Guo Moruo said in a jubilant yet humble tone: "My script constitutes only the materials to build a thatched house, but Mr Jiao has made use of these materials to build a palace of art."

This was followed in 1957 by further explorative endeavors in the production of *Teahouse*, a realistic masterpiece by Mr Lao She. Through meticulous recreation by directors Jiao Juyin and Xia Chun and performing artists headed by Yu Shizhi [0060 2508 0037], the whole performance—from stage management and the treatment of scenes and dramatic atmosphere to dialogue—reflected a uniquely Chinese style, born of the mastery of the means of expression in traditional opera. Its success marked a salient achievement of the Beijing People's Art Theater in giving drama its national character.

Around 1959, the staging of an excellent repertoire, which included *Thunderstorm*, *Teahouse*, *Camel Xiangzi*, *The General's Order*, *Cai Wenji*, *Taking Tiger Mountain by Surprise*, *Man With a Gun*, *The Miser*, and *Aesop*, marked the gradual attainment by the Beijing People's Art Theater of a more or less unified creative approach. It had achieved artistic maturity, developed its unique style, and acquired a clear-cut national character. A large number of actors, actresses, and stage artists had grown to full maturity. The four leading directors, Jiao Juyin, Ouyang Shanzun, Xia Chun, and Mei Qian [2734 7082], each had their own appeal, and their talented pupils could be found in all corners of the country. Shu Xiuwen [5289 4836 2429], Ye Zi [0673 1311], Tian Chong [3944 0394], Diao Guangtan [0431 0342 6009], Zhao Yunru [6392 5686 1172], Zhu Lin, Hu Zongwen, Fang Guande [2455 3828 1795], Yu Shizhi, Su Min [5685 3046], Lian Tianye [5663 1131 6851], Zheng Rong, Tong Chao [4547 6389], Ying Ruocheng [5391 5387 6134], and countless other star performing artists

won worldwide recognition. In the early 1960's, which also happened to coincide with the most prolific years of Mr Jiao Juyin in terms of theoretical writing, the Jiao Juyin school of directing took shape with the all-out support of the theater.

In the 14 years between June 1952 and June 1966, the Beijing People's Art Theater staged 121 large, medium, and small productions, presenting a total of 6,337 shows with audiences exceeding 7 million. On average, 452 shows were presented each year. The Beijing People's Art Theater left its footprints in most parts of China, having visited more than 20 cities from the northern frontiers to the coastal areas in the southeast, in addition to Qinghai, Xinjiang, Shanghai, Suzhou, and Hangzhou. The Beijing People's Art Theater had struck its roots deeply in the hearts of the people on the vast land of the motherland.

II

During the 10 years of disasters the Beijing People's Art Theater artists were forced to leave the stage. However, deep in their hearts they still cherished their art as they experienced life on a deeper level. Once the sky was clear, their aspirations to serve the motherland and the people with their art burst forth like lava from underground. The staging of *Song of the Loyal Heart* and the resurrection of a repertoire which included *Cai Wenji*, *Thunderstorm*, *Teahouse*, *Camel Yangzi*, *Death of a Renowned Actress*, *The Miser*, and *Aesop* greatly boosted the morale of the theater and the audience. The old playgoers had the feeling of seeing long-lost friends when they watched these masterpieces. They expressed their heartfelt joy verbally and in writing, often mingled with tears. The young people in the audience had never seen anything like this before. With a sense of amazement they said: "I had no idea we had such wonderful plays." In their anxiety to get tickets, the waiting crowd toppled a wall outside the Capital Theater. The number of foreigners among the audience increased. The Beijing People's Art Theater won a large following of new supporters as its reputation soared.

Through the continuous practice of staging plays, the Beijing People's Art Theater began taking artistic creation as its central task. Professional ethics and dedication as demonstrated by a conscientious, serious, and meticulous attitude toward work and the constant striving for improvement in artistic creation, as well as the fine tradition of living contentedly in poverty and working amid arduous conditions, were restored. These fine qualities and traditions became the professional conduct of old artists. They felt a sense of elation once they stepped into the rehearsal halls and their dressing rooms. They earnestly practiced what they advocated and taught by personal example as well as verbal instruction. The younger generation was influenced by them and a sense of dedication to one's profession soon became common practice.

Following the development of reform and the open policy and as international exchanges increased, the theater's leaders and artists had the opportunity to constantly broaden their horizons. They firmly believed in the correctness and vitality of the artistic orientation and approach the theater had followed during the past decades. Having thus enhanced their discernment and "immunity," they were able to withstand the blind worship of things foreign as seen in the total negation of socialist drama and realism. On the other hand, they also dispelled the mistaken interpretation of realism under the influence of the "leftist" line and came to see realism as a broad avenue with a tolerance and boldness of vision enabling it to absorb and assimilate the strong points of other theatrical schools for its own use. They thus realized that they should further develop realism and should not stand still and refuse to make progress. Hence, since the 1980's, the theater has been experimenting with different ideas of artistic practices to add color to its stage productions, enrich the realistic means of expression, and push forward the in-depth development of realism. These explorative endeavors included: *The Lady's Home Visit* by Dilun Mate [6611 0243 7456 3676]; *Measure for Measure* and *God's Favorite Child*, both of which were produced on a protruding stage designed to bring the actors and actresses closer to the audience; and *Absolute Signals*, an experimental small theater art play which was not divided into acts and scenes. These plays were well-loved by the audience. Their artistic appeal was enhanced by such means as the externalization of the inner feelings of characters and efforts to shorten the distance between the actors and actresses and the audience. These efforts were sincerely appreciated by the vast audience.

The Beijing People's Art Theater also attained fruitful results in its efforts to enlarge artistic exchanges with its foreign counterparts. The outstanding artistic quality of the Beijing People's Art Theater aroused the keen interest of distinguished foreign dramatists. The Shakespearean play *Measure for Measure*, directed for the theater by noted British director Toby Robertson, was a complete success. This was followed by *Death of a Salesman*,⁴ directed by playwright Arthur Miller himself. The renowned American director Charlton Heston directed *The Caine Mutiny*, based on Herman Wouk's novel. Through their amiable and effective cooperation they turned these famous works into artistic masterpieces on the Beijing People's Art Theater stage. These also served as a bridge between Chinese and Western culture, enabling the Beijing People's Art Theater to incorporate different ideas in its artistic practice and to extensively assimilate the quintessence of distant lands into its own traditions.

Through practice, the Beijing People's Art Theater had these additional remarks to say of the artistic road and pursuit established by artists of the older generation: "The Beijing People's Art Theater must adhere to the road of realism in its artistic development and must constantly develop it to greater depth. It must strike

roots in the soil of national culture and pursue a solid foundation of life, profound ideological content, a clear-cut approach to characterization, and an integral image in performance. At the same time, it must also actively support explorative ventures into other schools of drama." Practice over the last 3 decades and more has proven that this road and these pursuits are in conformity with the aesthetic requirements and habits of appreciation of the Chinese people. The Beijing People's Theater will continue in this direction.

In the 12 years between the second half of 1977 and June 1989, a total of 56 new productions were staged by the Beijing People's Art Theater while 12 repertoire numbers were restaged or resurrected. Among the new productions were *Wang Zhaojun*, *Xianheng Hotel*, *Absolute Signals*, *Who Is the Strong One*, *Top Restaurant*, and other new plays written by 21 house playwrights, *Metamorphosis* and *Family* written by Cao Yu in his early years, and the introduction to a Chinese audience of *Measure for Measure* and a dozen other foreign classical or contemporary pieces.

In these 12 years, a total of 3,857 shows were presented, averaging 321 shows a year. The overall rate of attendance exceeded 85 percent. *Song of the Loyal Heart*, *The Happy Funeral and Wedding*, and *Top Restaurant* each had a run of over 100 shows. The theater received citations for 16 of its productions. More than 50 of its playwrights, directors, actors and actresses, and designers were awarded individual prizes for artistic creation, and four young directors were presented with the Plum Blossom Award. He Jiping [0149 0370 1627], *Top Restaurant* playwright, was awarded the title "Labor Model of Beijing Municipality for the Year 1989," while the team producing this play was given the title of a model collective.

Through strengthening artistic practice, stressing the importance of artistic summation, and running its own training classes, the theater exerted itself in trying to enhance the professional attainment of the middle-aged and young people and train successors during these 12 years. A number of playwrights, directors, actors and actresses, and stage artists who are in their prime have matured and become the main force on the stage. With the spirit of sacrifice as seen in their willingness to serve as the ladder, old artists have given up opportunities to perform on stage in order to devote themselves to teaching. Today, the younger generation has become the backbone force both on and off the stage.

III

The swift development of cinematic art and other forms of entertainment art in the 1980's has produced an increasingly great impact on theatrical art. This has not only snatched away a good percentage of the audience, but has shaken the confidence of theatrical workers. A much publicized "modern drama crisis" has erupted and modern drama has entered its "abyss." This challenge has also produced an impact on the Beijing People's Art

Theater. What is the way out? The key lies in qualitative improvement and in efforts to produce good plays. Only in this way will it be possible to "pull" the audience over. This is the sense of competition. At a time when theatrical production across the nation was hard hit, the Beijing People's Art Theater still managed to present 300 shows a year and maintain an average attendance rate of over 85 percent. This was what the theater relied on in producing a sensational impact in its international performances and in its guest appearances in Shanghai.

The Beijing People's Art Theater has been able to produce good plays all these years primarily through reliance on a powerful force of excellent traditions and reliance on the spiritual prop. Comrade Cao Yu said the following from the bottom of his heart in his preface to the commemorative album marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Beijing People's Art Theater: "There is a special kind of atmosphere among members of the Beijing People's Art Theater. When crucial problems crop up, or when public and personal interests clash, they will turn the matter over in their minds and come to the conclusion that only by uniting as one will it be possible to develop the art of modern drama in China, and that only in this way will there be the conditions for them to dedicate themselves to theatrical art. They take great pride in this. However rough the storms may be, their thoughts and feelings will always be on one thing and that is to see the Beijing People's Art Theater develop into a landmark of modern drama." It is precisely in this "atmosphere" and spiritual force that the rallying capacity and centripetal force of the theater lie. With these, Beijing People's Art Theater artists have been able to live contentedly in poverty and preserve "the purity of art in one's minds" before fame and money. Following the development of the situation the Beijing People's Art Theater has begun to realize the necessity of reform. We have come to realize that in order to push forward the development of the theater we must not only persist in giving full scope to the role of the spiritual prop but also carry out reform in such areas as management and job allocation, to enhance the role of society's support and the role of material prop.

Enhancing the role of society's support means bringing into play the tradition of attaching importance to the audience and strengthening work among the audience. Since 1982, a series of tasks relating to the audience, such as conducting surveys among them and finding out about their aesthetic needs and preferences with a view to suiting our "products" to market needs, have been carried out. Convenient ticket sales are provided for the audience. A "Friends of the Theater Association" has been established and a newsletter, *Friends of the Theater Newsletter*, published to cement closer ties to the audience, cultivate new followers, and improve publicity.

Under the concern and energetic support of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and government, efforts have been made by the theater since 1988 to step up reform in such areas as the leadership system, management, performances, and job allocation. In order to

ensure the healthy development of reform, the theater leadership has, through investigation, study, and repeated deliberation, primarily decided on the following four principles: 1) All reform measures must be centered around artistic production. 2) All reform measures must proceed from the actual conditions of the theater. 3) All reform measures must be aimed at liberating the productive forces and arousing people's enthusiasm. With this in mind, it is necessary to do away with egalitarian practices and implement the principle of more pay for more work and no pay for no work. 4) Efforts must be made to strengthen the role of the material prop and provide more material benefits. It is thus necessary to follow the correct path and work for one's own pay. "Reforms" that will encourage people to abandon art for commerce or to abandon the stage for the television screen must be resolutely rejected.

Based on these principles, a responsibility system headed by the theater president, a management contract system, a distribution system based on basic wages, floating wages and bonuses, a performance rotation system, and a system for the administration of staff on transfer or loan to film companies and television stations have been instituted. These reform measures have produced initial results.

After 30 years and more the Beijing People's Art Theater has opened up a broad and brilliant road of art. "Advancing in High Spirits and Broad Strides," the inscription written by Comrade Cao Yu for the theater, figuratively sums up the theater's spirit of struggle and artistic style over the past decades. It is precisely as a result of the unremitting artistic pursuit and solid work carried out by these artists that the Beijing People's Art Theater has become the precious gem of China's art and truly representative of Chinese style. It has built up our national confidence in the realm of art. Today, as the republic celebrates its 40th birthday, and at a time of reform, the Beijing People's Art Theater will, under the leadership of the party, work still harder, produce more fine works of art for the audience, and contribute its share toward socialist spiritual development.

Noble Spirit of the Fighters, Tender Feelings of the People—On the Television Serial *Love for the Republic*

HK311011189 Beijing QIUSHI [SEEKING TRUTH]
in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 89 p 48

[Article by Zhu Jinghe (2612 2529 0735)]

[Text] On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, *Love for the Republic—Dedicated to Friends in Scientific and Technological Circles* (hereinafter referred to as *The Republic*), China's first television series reflecting life in these circles, was released. With its rich and healthy ideological content and deep passion, it is both stimulating and inspiring. It sounds like history, but is not exactly history, resembles poetry but is

not poetry. It has the documentary nature of history, the logical strength of a political commentary, and the aesthetic value of art.

The Republic does not recount the history of science and technology over the last 4 decades in a stiff manner. Rather, it heartily eulogizes, through carefully selected typical cases and characters, the boundless loyalty and dedication shown by generations of intellectuals in scientific and technological circles to their motherland and their cause.

Great scientists are often great patriots in the first place. As early as the period of the warring states, Qian Chongshu [6929 1504 3412], a botanist, lamented in this song: "The cause of science is not empty talk and will be destroyed by the raging war. Perhaps individual efforts do not mean much, but what about the prosperity of the country?" Professor Hua Luogeng [5478 5012 1649], the noted mathematician, said these golden words of truth on his return to the motherland, "Science knows no national boundaries. Scientists have their own motherland." "The foreign land is nice but it is not a place you can call home. It is time to go back." Peng Huanwu [1756 2719 2976], one of the founders of China's atomic bomb industry, had this to say to his friends about his decision to return to the motherland: "No reason is needed for going back. One does, however, need to have a reason for not going back." In the 1980's, a group of accomplished middle-aged and young scientists, following the fine example set by their predecessors, have firmly refused pleas from their teachers and friends in distant lands to stay behind, and have turned down offers of appointment from foreign scientific research institutes, in their determination to contribute their ability and wisdom to the motherland. *The Republic* vividly portrays their love and sincerity for the motherland.

We all know how fighters sacrificed their lives defending their country when faced with a formidable foe. However, very few of us know that in the field of science and technology there are plenty of scientists who sacrificed their family interests, and even their own lives, for their country and their cause. Have not Peng Jiamu [1756 1367 2606] and Jiang Zhuying [5592 4591 5391], who died a premature death, as well as Xu Fengxiang [1776 7685 5046], Xu Mingqin [1776 7686 3830], and many other scientists working at their respective posts all made great sacrifices? Brilliant scientific achievements, shining medals, and beautiful flowers are symbols of the triumphant return of heroes. But there are many compassionate stories and sleepless nights behind these. Each and every one of these typical cases is a shining example that carries its own weight. The motherland may be backward and poor, and they may have suffered frustration and humiliation in their personal careers, but this has not shaken their love for their motherland or dedication to their cause. They are the elite, the backbone, and the treasure of the motherland, both in name and in reality. The orientation and road they persevered

in represent the main trend in socialist China's scientific and technological circles. Their heartbeat and the sound of their footsteps make up the main melody played on the grand stage of China's cause of science and technology.

While portraying in an artistic manner the loyalty and dedication of scientists, *The Republic* also gives a moderate account of the concern and support shown by the party and the government to the cause of science and to scientists. Many of the examples in this connection are most touching, and many of the details can really move people to tears. For example, in 1949, when Beijing was heavily besieged and the situation was critical, Comrade Ye Jianying sent his men to move scientists and important equipment to safety under cover of night. Acting on orders, People's Liberation Army cadres asked Professor Liang Sicheng [2733 1835 2052] to mark out the positions of famous ancient buildings in Beijing so that special care could be taken to give these buildings protection when storming the city. In their efforts to tackle scientific research projects "our generals and scientists slept in the same tent, and in deep trust and sincerity, ate from a big pot simmering under the stars and the moon over three pieces of rock." During the 3 difficult years articles for daily use were allocated to scientists. The party committee secretary in charge pledged that every item would be distributed to scientific and technological personnel and vowed that he would "accept expulsion from the party" if logistics cadres were caught stealing. It is true that China does not have huge sums of money and superior conditions for scientific research, but the value of the sincerity and trust shown is something that cannot be matched by money or calculated in terms of 10 figures. This is how scientists who are concerned about their country and their people understand reality and it is based on this understanding that they work with selfless devotion.

The Republic objectively and truthfully outlines the history of scientific and technological development in the People's Republic. However, rather than confining itself to historiographical modes, the series artistically recreates real characters and events and develops its theme through the careful selection and portrayal of typical cases. We can say that the appeal of this series lies in its truthful and scientific portrayal of the theme in correct historical perspectives. The theme of the series is clear-cut and its meaning is implicit. Positive ideas are infused into the artistic representation of moving deeds. The series is basically narrative, but it does not simply enumerate the facts. Its discussion of issues is incisive, not empty. Emotions run through events and reasoning without appearing to be melodramatic. For instance, it introduces the hybrid rice expert Yuan Longping [5913 7127 1627] as "an eminent person who was not quite as famous as second- and third-rate singers." Its views are clear-cut and appropriately expressed. It is succinct and humorous, full of aphorism and charm, and gives its audience something to ponder over as they laugh.

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