

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/9493

19 January 1981

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

(FOUO 1/81)

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OWNERSHIP OF MATERIALS REPRODUCED HEREIN REQUIRE THAT DISSEMINATION OF THIS PUBLICATION BE RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/9493

19 January 1981

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

(FOUO 1/81)

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Japanese Plant Contracts Finalizing Review
(JIJI, 22 Dec 80) 1

PARTY AND STATE

Twenty-Third Installment of 'Unofficial History of Jiang Qing'
(Zhu Shan; HSIN WAN PAO, 28 Oct 80) 2

Thirty-Fifth Installment of 'Unofficial History of Jiang Qing'
(Zhu Shan; HSIN WAN PAO, 9 Nov 80) 6

Thirty-Sixth Installment of 'Unofficial History of Jiang Qing'
(Zhu Shan; HSIN WAN PAO, 10 Nov 80) 9

Thirty-Seventh Installment of 'Unofficial History of Jiang Qing'
(Zhu Shan; HSIN WAN PAO, 11 Nov 80) 13

Thirty-Eighth Installment of 'Unofficial History of Jiang Qing'
(Zhu Shan; HSIN WAN PAO, 12 Nov 80) 16

Thirty-Ninth Installment of 'Unofficial History of Jiang Qing'
(Zhu Shan; HSIN WAN PAO, 13 Nov 80) 18

Fortieth Installment of 'Unofficial History of Jiang Qing'
(Zhu Shan; HSIN WAN PAO, 14 Nov 80) 21

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Japanese Appraise China's Defense Industry
(KOKUBO, Aug 80) 25

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPANESE PLANT CONTRACTS FINALIZING REVIEW

OW271349 Tokyo JIJI in English 1333 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec (JIJI PRESS)—A Chinese official said Friday a conclusion will be reached "in the not remote future" on the ongoing review of all existing contracts for imports of plants from Japan.

Wei Fengqi, deputy director of the Fourth Bureau of the Foreign Trade Ministry, also told representatives of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan, that as soon as the Chinese decide on specific plant projects which will be scrapped, postponed or continued, the Japanese quarters concerned would be informed of the decision through National Machinery Import and Export Corp.

Wei did not disclose when the decision will be made.

But Chinese sources said agreement was already reached at a meeting of communist party officials, opened here around last 16 December, to step up the current readjustment of China's economic programs and shorten its capital construction plan.

Therefore, what to do about plant projects involving foreign interests is likely to be formally decided early next year.

Japan's plant contracts with China since 1979 have reached approximately 800 million dollars, according to Japanese business sources here. Indications are that several contracts for petrochemical plants would be cancelled.

CSO: 4020

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PARTY AND STATE

TWENTY-THIRD INSTALLMENT OF 'UNOFFICIAL HISTORY OF JIANG QING'

HK061245 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Oct 80 p 8

["Unofficial History of Jiang Qing" by Zhu Shan (3796 3790) Part VI: "Giving Birth to a Daughter and Being Unreasonable; Leaving for Chongqing"--twenty-third installment; article bears the following caveat: "All Rights Reserved. This Article May Not Be Reprinted or Translated."]

[Text] "What's the matter with you? You're fumbling in my pocket!"

"A box is slipping out of it."

Worried About a Powder Box Being Discovered; Makes a Big Issue of Soapy Water Getting in the Eye

"You are stealing!"

"No!" said Xiao Jing, shocked.

"That's all right. But do you know what this box is for?"

"I don't know. I've never seen anything like it."

"Well, forget it."

Jiang Qing thought that if Xiaojing found out, and spread the word around, she would be in for trouble. She must guard against it.

One day, Xiaojing bathed the baby. She inadvertently let a drop of soapy water get into the child's eye. There was a trace of red in it. Jiang Qing walked in and found out what was the matter. Point to Xiaojing, she said:

"You have recently performed terribly. Your service attitude leaves a lot to be desired. Who sent you over?"

"I have done my best," said Xiaojing meekly. She bent to pick up the child. She deposited her on the chair, drying her slowly.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"You are using too much force. Look, how you have always rubbed my skin. It is still red from rubbing. How can you treat her tender skin so roughly as if it were a washboard?" Jiang Qing had raised her voice.

Xiaoqing said nothing. She continued rubbing the child gently.

"Stop it!" Jiang Qing came up, seizing the towel from Xiaoqing's hand. Clumsily she rubbed the child with it. This only made the baby, who previously had been laughing and playful, cry in fear. Xiaoqing hurried to fondle her. Jiang Qing curtly put the child into Xiaoqing's arms.

"That's your job, you job! If she has any skin trouble, take care of it!"

The Chairman Denounces Personal Enjoyment; Jiang Qing Complains of a Miserable Life

For a moment, the crying of the child, the comforting sounds of Xiaoqing and the scolding of Jiang Qing merged into a cacophony that charged the air with tension!

There was a sound from outside the door. Xiaoqing alertly stood up, the child in her arms.

"Why don't you hurry up? If she catches cold, you must do everything for her--send for a doctor, give her injections...." Jiang Qing was still letting off steam.

Chairman Mao walked in knowingly. Jiang Qing's recent way of living and her attitude toward the working personnel had come to his attention. He sat down and said nothing. He had a puff at his cigarette.

"Isn't it exasperating? She is just a clumsy country woman. She forgets whatever you say to her. Well, just look at your baby's eyes and skin." Pointing to the child, Jiang Qing turned to Chairman Mao, righteously pleading her case.

"What's the matter? Everything seems all right to me!" Chairman Mao said slowly, with a frown.

"Everything is all right? You may as well find out for yourself!" Jiang Qing turned around and plonked herself down on the chair in an explosion of anger.

"Calm down! Why have you made a mess of things and disturbed everyone's peace? The working personnel in our home are a tiny part of the revolutionary ranks. They are laboring people working for the party. They are not meant to wait upon you personally. You must rid yourself of your petty bourgeois habits. Quit living for enjoyment," Chairman Mao's voice was clear and forceful.

"Being with you, I have never enjoyed myself. All I have known is unending misery," Jiang Qing replied.

Exasperated by Being Ignored by the Chairman for 3 Days; a Feigned Fast Gives No One Any Peace

"If you are having a miserable life, you must put up with it, otherwise, how can you be worthy of the revolutionary cause!" Chairman Mao criticized her sternly.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"So! You as well, everyone's imposing on me. I'm not afraid!"

"No, Comrade Jiang Qing. I must take the blame for everything. Please listen to what Chairman Mao says." Xiaojing interceded with her. She resented the way Jiang Qing treated the chairman. She worried that this might have a harmful effect on Chairman Mao physically and mentally.

"You started it all. To hell with you!" Jiang Qing waved toward the door, her voice filled with hatred.

Xiaojing walked out, the child in her arms. She was trembling all over, her mind in a turmoil.

"Get rid of all these exploiting-class practices of yours!" Chairman Mao warned Jiang Qing, as he stalked out of the room in anger.

Alone in the room, Jiang Qing cried her heart out. The more she thought about it the more upset she got. She had recently turned a deaf ear to Chairman Mao's occasional criticisms and words of advice. She felt that the chairman did not care for her! Bickering had become the order of the day. Now after crying for a whole day, she felt she had not done enough. She must go the whole hog and make her presence felt. She failed to show up for supper. No one sent for her. Xiaojing fetched her food. She ate only the soup and soon fell asleep. The second day she did not get up. She cried again. She ate nothing and contented herself with only the meat soup and milk. The third day she still failed to get an expected call from Chairman Mao. She could not take it any longer, the pains of hunger were gnawing at her stomach. She started eating regularly. This time around, she did not see Chairman Mao for several days, keeping out of his sight.

Though Xiaojing had never been to school, she knew many Chinese characters, thanks to self-education. As a dry nurse for Jiang Qing's baby and a housekeeper, she made the most of her time. After work every day, she found time for cultural studies. When finding her so occupied, Jiang Qing did not encourage her but instead showed her displeasure. She felt that there was always work remaining to be done and that Xiaojing could always find something to do.

The Dry Nurse' Effort to Recognize Chinese Characters is Mocked; She Puts Up with it Just to Save the Chairman Trouble

Jiang Qing said mockingly to Xiaojing: "So you are learning Chinese. How many Chinese characters can you recognize in a day?"

Xiaojing was reading. It was 2100 hours. The child was sleeping soundly. After hearing Jiang Qing's malicious remark, she was at a loss for an answer.

"You have been studying all day! It gives the impression we're running a literacy class here," added Jiang Qing. Walking up to the child's bedside, she looked at her twice. She then went through the motions of tucking the child in and said, "her bedclothes have become undone!"

"The child has been asleep for half an hour. The room temperature is just right. I can find no sign of fidgeting. She has had regular daily bowel movements and

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

her intake of water is normal. There has been no sign of a sneeze or cough...." Xiaojing reported what had happened over the past 2 days, forgetting about her own lessons.

"Well, cut it out. Now I ask you, aren't you tired. Do you want to continue reading, or go to bed?" She bent her head, smiling cunningly.

"All right, I'm going to bed." Xiaojing darkened the kerosene lamp, and got ready to go to bed.

"Oh! If I hadn't dropped in, you would have kept the lamp burning bright, reading. The light would have shone on the eyes of the sleeping child making her knit her brows. If she were to grow up like you, how ugly she would be!" She left without waiting for Xiaojing's response.

After hearing this, Xiaojing took it very hard. She did not mind so much Jiang Qing's laughing at her looks as her charge that she was neglecting her duty by taking time out to study after work. She was after all trying to raise her theoretical level in response to the call of the party and Chairman Mao. Where had she gone wrong? She felt that Jiang Qing had not helped or encouraged her. Instead she had dictated to her and taken her to task. When Jiang Qing lost her temper, she took it out on her. It was like a whip being brought to bear. At the thought of this, she burst into tears. The more she tried to do a good job the more she aroused Jiang Qing's displeasure. Whenever she did something that displeased her, Jiang Qing would often complain to Chairman Mao, giving him no peace. She thought that if Jiang Qing was reasonable, she would do as she said. But if she acted to the contrary.... She could reason with her.... There must not be too much conflict... She must endure without protest for the sake of the revolution.... Xiaojing had fallen asleep. She was dead tired after a day's work.

CSO: 4005

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PARTY AND STATE

THIRTY-FIFTH INSTALLMENT OR 'UNOFFICIAL HISTORY OF JIANG QING'

HK190748 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 9 Nov 80 p 9

["Unofficial History of Jiang Qing" by Zhu Shan (3796 3790) "Part IX: He Zizhen in the Soviet Union"--thirty-fifth installment; article bears the following caveat: "All Rights Reserved. This Article May Not Be Reprinted or Translated."]

[Text] Mao Anying and Mao Anqing Were Full of Youthful Spirits; Things Were Not Going Well for He Zizhen and Jiao Jiao

After victory in the Sino-Japanese war, in the early summer of 1946, Zhu Jiaren and Zhou Li went to Moscow and stayed there for about half a year. At that time, the two children of Chairman Mao, Anying and Anqing, were studying in a vocational college in Moscow. Very often they came to visit Zhu Jiaren and Zhou Li. The two brothers gave people the impression that they were full of youthful spirits and vitality. The Zhu couple were particularly pleased with their fluent Russian. However, what worried the Zhu couple was the health of sister He Zizhen and her child who went to Moscow in 1937 to receive treatment. One day, Zhu Jiaren consulted Nikolayev, a Soviet liaison officer.

"I have heard that Comrade He Zizhen is staying in an asylum in Ivanovo. I wonder what happened to her child. We are anxious about their life and health, would you please give us the details about what has happened to them?"

Zhu Jiaren could speak fluent Russian. He sat on a beautiful sofa, immersed in conversation with Nikolayev who sat next to him; his broad forehead showed his worry and he looked soberly at Nikolayev, at times looking at his wife Zhou Li who sat opposite him.

"She's not in a good mental state. The doctor diagnosed her illness as schizophrenia, therefore she was sent to the mental hospital. Her daughter is studying in an international primary school. She is in good health." Nikolayev answered seriously. He could speak Chinese, but not very well.

Driven by Uprightness, the Zhu Couple Demand to Meet Their Old Friends; He Zizhen is Kept in an Asylum Because of Schizophrenia

"Why is she mad? What are the symptoms: Is it overheating of the internal organs?" Zhou Li asked anxiously. Her spoken Russian was not too good, Zhu Jiaren had to help to get her meaning across.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"Absolutely, moreover she cannot take care of herself."

"Would it be possible for you to have a word with your superior? We would very much like to meet her in Moscow." Zhu Jiaren was concerned for the future of his old comrade, He Zizhen, who was the former comrade in arms and wife of Chairman Mao, therefore, he boldly expressed his innermost wish. This showed his unswerving will and frankness.

"I can report your request to our Party Central Committee," Nikolayev said sympathetically.

"Thank you, we'll wait for your reply," Zhu Jiaren said with relief.

Zhou Li now reckoned there was a slight chance of meeting He Zizhen, she beamed with joy and her smile showed her beautiful teeth.

A week later they received Nikolayev's reply:

"The higher authorities have considered the case. Comrade He Zizhen suffers from schizophrenia and she cannot come to Moscow. Your request has not met with the result you expected. I'm extremely sorry." He wrung his hands, and blushed as he spoke with despair and sympathy.

"Oh, so there is a difficulty. How about meeting her in Ivanovo! She would certainly be very happy to meet old comrades from her homeland." Driven by uprightness, Zhu Jiaren put forward his request once again.

It Is Right and Proper for Doctors to Visit Patients; Harsh and Difficult Is Life in a Foreign Land Ravaged by War

Nikolayev did not give an immediate answer because he was not in a position to make decisions.

Zhou Li who was sitting beside Zhu Jiaren immediately suggested to him:

"How about this, tell them we must meet her and her child Jiao Jiao in Moscow. Can we make such a request in my name? Tell them I'm a doctor and I am coming to examine my patient. This gives us a just pretext and they would have no reason to reject us. Do you think this will do?"

Zhu Jiaren agreed with a nod and immediately spoke to Nikolayev in Russian.

"All right! I'll try my best. Please wait for the reply."

After Nikolayev had left, Zhou Li said to Zhu Jiaren with a sigh:

"I don't think sister He can have learnt much Russian because there was no teacher to instruct her before she came to Russia, so her knowledge is limited; living in a foreign land is already bad enough and in these war-ridden years, it's easy to imagine how difficult life must be for her."

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"Regarding this problem, we must try our best to meet with her. If we can meet sister He, you must observe her conditions carefully once again. We must make reasonable arrangements after the results are known." Saying this, Zhou Jiaren sipped his cup of red tea. In his hand was a copy of that day's PRAVDA. His mind lingered on the matter.

Ten days passed and there was still no reply. Today Nikolayev shrugged again to show that no reply had been heard.

Harbin Had Been Liberated and Could Provide Medical Treatment; If Her Mental Illness Was Not So serious, Why Could She Not Be Treated at Home?

"Would you please contact your superior again for us and tell him that we still want to meet with Comrade He Zizhen. If her condition is serious, she can be sent back to the asylum for treatment after we have seen her; if her condition is not that serious, we can send a telegram to China and if it is approved, we are willing to take her and her daughter back to China. The current situation in the northeast of our country is very good. Big cities like Harbin have been liberated and there are good medical facilities." Zhu Jiaren was refined in manner; it was delightful to see him deliver his speech in fluent Russian.

Zhou Li could not help interrupting in her simple Russian. "Comrade Nikolayev, as you know, I'm a doctor. You must understand the sufferings of a mentally disturbed patient, particularly if the diagnosis is wrong. Once a doctor diagnoses a patient as schizophrenic, he immediately loses confidence in whatever the patient does and says. If the diagnosis is wrong, it does great harm to the patient!"

Zhu Jiaren then said, "would you please pass on our idea and request to the Soviet Communist Party International Affairs Department. Thank you!"

"All right! I'll pass your comments on again."

Good News Comes After Watching Acrobatics; the Wear and Tear Shows in Her Melancholy Eyes

On the night Nikolayev invited the Zhu couple to watch an acrobatic performance, he told them that the CPSU had agreed to escort He Zizhen and her daughter to Moscow and that their accommodation had been arranged. Very soon they would meet each other.

Zhu Jiaren and Zhou Li were in good spirits throughout the night. The acrobatic performance that night was superb. They laughed heartily. While watching the movements of the performers, their minds flew to the day they would meet sister He. They were very excited.

Several days later, a thin female comrade, about 35-years-old and a bit shorter than Shou Li came to the room of Zhu Jiaren and Zhou Li. Her skin showed signs of wear and tear, her big eyes expressed melancholy and unease, her big mouth showed that she was frank and straightforward. She said:

"How do you do, Comrade Zhu Jiaren?"

With her was a little girl of about 10 years of age. They stood at the door with Nikolayev behind them.

CSO: 4005

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PARTY AND STATE

THIRTY-SIXTH INSTALLMENT OF 'UNOFFICIAL HISTORY OF JIANG QING'

HK190810 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 10 Nov 80 p 9

["Unofficial history of Jiang Qing" by Zhu Shan (3796 3790)" Part IX: "He Zhizhen in Soviet Union"--thirty-sixth installment; article bear the following caveat: "All Rights Reserved. This Article May Not Be Reprinted or Translated."]

[Text] Zhu Jiaren was reading TIME Magazine while Zhou Li was listening to the radio in another part of the house.

"Hi! Welcome. How are you!" Zhu Jiaren hurriedly put down the magazine and stood up to meet them.

After they were seated, Zhou Li heard their voices and came in to join them. As soon as she saw the guests, she extended her hands.

"This is Comrade He Zizhen," Zhu Jiaren introduced her to Zhou Li.

Jiao Jiao Resembles Chairman Mao He Zizhen Has a Dull Look in Her Eyes

"Ah! How is your health and how is Jiao Jiao?" Zhou Li asked enthusiastically and looked at sister He carefully. She was wearing a French-style round rimless hat, a Western-style dark-grey woolen jacket, a dark skirt and a pair of low-heeled round-toed shoes. She looked fully conscious with some facial expression, but her eyes were dull and her responses were slow.

"I'm fine!" He Zhizhen answered briefly with a smile. However, she slightly knitted her eyebrows. She then turned her head and asked the girl standing beside her to say "auntie." The little girl was sweet and lively. Her eyebrows, eyes, nose, mouth and other facial features all resembled those of Chairman Mao, however, her Chinese was not very good because she was very small when she come to the Soviet Union.

Zhou Li took out a box of chocolates for them to eat and gave each of them a cup of lemon tea.

"We have been looking forward to meeting you," said Zhou Li.

"Yes," He Zizhen answered briefly.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"Do you sleep well every night? How many hours do you sleep? How is your appetite?" asked Zhou Li.

"I sleep well and have a good appetite," He Zizhen answered slowly. She looked indifferent and spoke slowly.

"Is there anything wrong with you? Do you feel dizzy? Are you upset?" asked Zhou Li, staring at her.

"I am rather upset," He Zizhen answered, holding her cup of tea. After taking a couple of sips of tea, she put the cup down on the table. The little girl was eating chocolates and she was reluctant to throw away the red and green tinfoil wrappers.

"Could you stay here for half a day!" Zhu Jiaren asked Comrade He Zizhen signaling to Nikolayev with his eyes.

"OK, I will send a car to take them back to the hotel by 1700." Nikolayev understood Zhu Jiaren. He said good-bye to everyone there and left the room.

It Is Difficult to Describe the Suffering of Being Alone in a Foreign Country;
She Loses Her Interest in Life as She Feels Her Prospects are Bleak

"How have you spent these years?" Zhou Li asked He Zizhen this question deliberately to test her memory.

"Oh! It's a long story," He Zizhen frowned, knitting her eyebrows closely and shaking her head. She said this in an accent from Jiangxi, or Hunan.

"I do not speak fluently now because I have not spoken Chinese for many years.... my child and I speak in a mixture of Russian and Chinese."

"I can only speak a little colloquial Russian," she added, still very slowly.

When He Zizhen entered the house, she was a little nervous, however, when she saw Zhu Jiaren, and old comrade in arms, she was overwhelmed with joy. Zhou Li also treated her as an old friend at the first meeting. Her enthusiasm and affection made He Zizhen feel more relaxed. He Zizhen had never dreamed of meeting her old Chinese friends whom she had not seen for so long. Her joy was immeasurable. She had lived a patient's life in an asylum and had most freedom, happiness and interest. She was in a very lonely environment. She had had a hard time waiting for the end of the Russian-German war. However, she had never imagined that she would still be kept inside the asylum after the war. She was desperate as she was not sure what would become of her. She seldom heard of developments in the Chinese revolutionary situation. This made her more miserable than being imprisoned. She was not insane. She explained in poor Russian to the doctor and asked him to help her. However, the doctor did not understand her. He shook his head and continued to keep her in the asylum.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Her Beloved Son Dies in the First Year When She Arrives in the Soviet Union;
Her Life is Hard During the Wartime and She Becomes Quarrelsome

Zhou Li adopted many methods in talking with He Zizhen. Within 3 hours, she became talkative and lively. Thus, Zhu Jiaren and Zhou Li got some important information out of her.

During the first year in Moscow, He Zizhen gave birth to a baby boy. The baby was healthy and beautiful. Unfortunately, he caught a cold and suffered from pneumonia. As he failed to respond to medical treatment in hospital, he died. He Zizhen was grieved at his death. She thought the disease was curable. Since the hospital authorities wanted to keep the hospital well ventilated, they allowed cold air in. Moreover, they did not look after the child properly. Thus, the child's condition deteriorated. Because of this, she quarrelled with the hospital authorities. Later, Jiao Jiao also caught a cold. Instead of sending her to hospital, she asked a doctor to come and see her at home. The doctor advised her to send the girl to hospital, but she refused. They had an argument. Later, Jiao Jiao's condition improved, but her relationship with the officer in charge of the International Children's Hospital deteriorated. Sometimes, they even quarrelled over trivial day-to-day matters. This was particularly true during the Russian-German war. In order to defeat German fascism, the Russians lived in great difficulty. The room temperature was more than 10 degrees below zero and there was no heating system. They only used a little firewood to make a fire and it was extremely cold. Each person was given 3 liang of black bread, a few potatoes and preserved cucumber. There was a shortage of milk, butter and meat. Occasionally, they got more food. However, it was never enough. People lived in hunger and cold. While male comrades were fighting bravely on the frontline, women were engaged in production in the rear. They suffered hardships and worked under pressure. Some people were full of confidence while others held a negative attitude and lost revolutionary optimism.

Not Proficient in Russian, She Is Treated Harshly; Unable to Return to China,
She Becomes More Desperate and Downhearted

The officer in charge of the International Children's Hospital was bad-tempered. In some aspects, he did not take very good care of children from abroad. Moreover, he often quarrelled with people. He Zizhen lived in great difficulty and sometimes she made demands regarding living conditions. However, her Russian was poor and her demands were frequently turned down. Moreover, she was often treated harshly. Living conditions in all areas during wartime were depressing. There had long been friction between them and this developed into antagonism. Although there was no profound hatred between He Zizhen and the officer in charge, they did not speak to each other. Although they were not enemies, they often quarrelled over trivialities. However, the officer in charge should be held responsible for this.

When the officer in charge lost his temper, He Zizhen was frustrated because she did not understand Russian well. When He Zizhen tried to reason with him in mixed Russian and Chinese, the latter was unable to understand her completely. Thus, the gap widened and misunderstanding deepened. They could never understand or excuse each other.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

On a cold winter day, He Zizhen was not given any firewood. She tried to ask for some to make a fire. However, misunderstanding arose in the course of the conversation which ended in antagonism between He Zizhen and the responsible person. She returned to her own room and looked at her school-age daughter who was shivering in the cold and whose hands and feet were swollen because of the cold weather. She looked at her with tender love. A layer of ice had formed in a bucket of water and the cold air was making the girl suffer. He Zizhen was so frustrated that she cried. She thought of the cruel face of the Russian, her unwillingness to give in and their constant quarrels. How could they go on like this? She wanted to return to China but she could not. Thus, she was angry, depressed, worried and anxious.

CSO: 4005

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PARTY AND STATE

THIRTY-SEVENTH INSTALLMENT OF 'UNOFFICIAL HISTORY OF JIANG QING'

HK200204 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 11 Nov 80 p 9

["Unofficial History of Jiang Qing" by Zhu Shan (3796 3790) "Part IX: He Zizhen in the Soviet Union"--thirty-seventh installment; article bears the following caveat: "All Rights Reserved. This Article May Not Be Reprinted or Translated."]

[Text] The Russian Woman Hates He Zizhen So Much She Lodges a Complaint Against Her; Now the Whole Truth Comes Out, Her Madness is Sheer Fabrication

Because of the quarrel, the person in charge of the kindergarten hated He Zizhen's guts. She was obsessed with individualism and she considered it unfair for Russians to tighten their belts and economize for the sake of looking after foreigners. She was preoccupied with such ideas and completely forgot about internationalism. The more she thought about the quarrel, the more she found He Zizhen unreasonable and a willful troublemaker. She found her selfish, egocentric, and argumentative. Thus, she determined that He Zizhen must be mentally ill. In for a penny, in for a pound, in a trice she wrote a complaint and imposed an unwarranted charge on her; "schizophrenia," and she reported her illness to the superior. After the superior had listened to her statement, he approved sending He Zizhen to an asylum. At that time, He Zizhen disagreed with this act and resisted resolutely. People thought that she was suffering from mental illness again. Half-supporting and half-dragging her, they took her away.

After that, the person in charge of the kindergarten was perfectly satisfied. On the other hand, He Zizhen was imprisoned in the mental hospital, suffering torment and great pain. Nobody looked after her or cared for her, neither was there anyone to rescue her from the abyss of misery. She was desperate and melancholy.

Now, suddenly came the good news. At last, she could leave the prison and go safely with her daughter to Moscow to meet her dear friends from the motherland. Her mind gradually grew active, her delighted heart made her lively and her face took on more expression. She talked with Zhou Li for several hours and aired her grievances which she had kept to herself for many years.

When it was about dinner time, Nikolayev came to take her back. Zhou Li denied that He Zizhen was suffering from schizophrenia and requested that she be allowed to stay in Moscow to recuperate.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Zhu Jiaren said to He Zizhen, "please take a good rest and look after your own health, we'll take you home once there is an opportunity."

Delighted to Leave the Abyss of Misery, He Zizhen Longs for the Motherland;
Zhu Jiaren Worries that the Jealous Jiang Qing May Bear a Grudge

Just then, He Zizhen learnt from Zhou Li that the situation in China was very good. Her longing for the motherland was beyond expression. Hearing the words of Zhu Jiaren, she was so happy that she kept nodding her head; for an instant, she could not say anything. Nikolayev, who was standing to one side, rejoiced that He Zizhen could be discharged from the mental hospital. He looked at her attentively and said with a smile:

"I'll report the actual situation to my superior. You can make any proper requests. Where would you like to take her? I don't think, you will be sent to the mental hospital again!"

"Yes, we should take her to the cinema, the theatre, and the park to refresh her mind. This is also essential health therapy," Zhou Li said to Nikolayev in Chinese.

Then they left. Zhu Jiaren and Zhou Li had won the battle. He Zizhen had gained a second liberation.

"We must take them with us when we return home..." Zhu Jiaren said to Zhou Li. The decision was made. Suddenly he thought of how Jiang Qing would react; she would bear a grudge over what he had done. He was pondering and smoking; now he sat down, and the next moment he paced the room.

Overseas Students in the Soviet Union Are Wreathed in Smiles; the Chairman Sends a Telegram of Complete Approval

When they were having dinner one evening, Zhu Jiaren was lost in thought, he said, "I'm not timid in doing anything. To take Zizhen from the mental hospital and bring her home is understandable, this is class feeling; everybody is pleased with it. I discovered that the children studying in Moscow all beamed with smiles when they learnt about it and went to visit her everyday. What's on my mind is that I don't know how Jiang Qing will react to this. However, I'll not withdraw because of her."

"Of course, we came here initially to request a meeting with her until we realized that she was suffering from mild melancholia, that's why we will not have her sent back to the hell in Ivanovo and have decided to take her back to China. We are doing this from the moral standpoint of a communist. Let's settle it this way! Moreover, the girl is Chairman Mao's daughter." Zhou Li agreed. Her fair white face blushed scarlet with excitement at what they had done.

"All will be done according to organizational procedures, regardless of the fact that it concerns the family affairs of Chairman Mao. Recently I have had time to draft a detailed telegram. It has already been sent to China. I've put down our suggestions and asked for Chairman Mao's instructions. I'm sure he'll approve." Zhu Jiaren's eyes glistened with joy.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"Chairman Mao will be glad of it!" Zhou Li could not help shouting, her eyes sparkled.

Very soon came a telegram from Chairman Mao, written on it were the words: "No objection." Zhu Jiaren stared at them while Zhou Li pronounced the words at his side. The smile of Chairman Mao and his kind expression appeared in their minds.

A few days before they left for China, the Zhu couple informed He Zizhen. She was very excited! Since she had come to Moscow, she had put on weight and her wan and sallow face began to grow rosy. Although she was still taciturn, she had lively expressions and her manner was perfectly normal. She was thinking of the motherland and Chairman Mao. Although she knew that Chairman Mao had married Jiang Qing because she kept pestering him, she did not hate him and she was not at all jealous of her. Instead she thought that Chairman Mao should have someone around to take care of him. She suggested a divorce with Chairman Mao on her own initiative. In Xian, although Chairman Mao tried to dissuade her, she would not listen to him. This was her own fault. Although she repented for what she had done, she was not ambitious; although she was still concerned for and thought of Chairman Mao, she had no thoughts for herself.

The Gunfire Was Near and It Was Important to Insure the Safety of the Chairman; Jiang Qing Panics in Case She Loses Her Position as the Chairman's Wife

With such feelings in mind, He Zizhen went with Zhu Jiaren, Zhou Li and her daughter. They took a special railroad car to Harbin. Liu Liang and his wife of the organizational department of the Northeast China Bureau welcomed her warmly. The KMT launched an all out civil war. Over 2 million troops led by Hu Zongnan surrounded the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region, their eyes covetously on Yanan. They were vainly attempting to swallow the heart of the communist party, using some 200,000 soldiers. At that time, the communist army consisted of only 25,000 soldiers.

During March 1947, warfare was growing more intense in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region. The party central organs systematically withdrew part of their troops to the rear. The party central organs still stationed at Wanjiaping in Yanan and the leading comrades of the central authorities were working busily everyday. The gunfire was getting closer and very often shots were heard. The war situation became urgent, many cadres were worrying about the safety of Chairman Mao, and they hoped that he would move elsewhere soon. This was because they loved and esteemed their leader and wished to protect him. However, Jiang Qing thought differently. She treated Chairman Mao as her personal possession and thought that the safety of Chairman Mao would influence her prospects. If by any chance Chairman Mao died, then her hard-won position as the wife of the chairman would be lost immediately; thus, she was worried.

One day, the shots made her panic so much that she could not help running up to Chairman Mao, she assumed an expression of great concern and persuaded him:

"Chairman Mao, you see the current situation in Yanan is so critical, I really worry about your safety. Please leave here as soon as possible! Many cadres are worrying about you."

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

THIRTY-EIGHTH INSTALLMENT OF 'UNOFFICIAL HISTORY OF JIANG QING'

HK200230 Hong Kong SHIN WAN PAO in Chinese 12 Nov 80 p 9

["Unofficial History of Jiang Qing" by Zhu Shan (3796 3790) "Part IX: He Zizhen in the Soviet Union"--thirty-eighth installment; article bears the following caveat: "All Rights Reserved. This Article May Not Be Reprinted or Translated."]

[Excerpts] The Chairman Read Jiang Qing's Mind and Denounced Her as a Coward; the CCP Withdraws from Yanan to Preserve Vital Forces

Chairman Mao read her mind immediately and he said, "you coward, leave here if you like!"

Hearing this, Jiang Qing's enthusiasm was dampened. She stood stupidly in the middle of the room. Although outwardly she was calm and collected, she was very annoyed. She knew well enough that she should not lose her temper and provoke quarrels, so she kept silent. Ten days had past, and there were air raids all the time, there could be close fighting or bomb explosions at any time. Chairman Mao was firm and resolute. He commanded the war throughout the country in an orderly way. In the middle of March, the KMT launched a pincer attack on Yanan. They were only 15 li away from the town center and there were more booms of guns.

The central authorities decided to withdraw from Yanan then. The troops passed through the Yanan airport and moved to the north. Chairman Mao made the decision for he considered preserving vital forces more important than losing a town or a place. He wanted to lure the enemy in deep so that they would be tired out by constant moving. His strategy was to annihilate the enemy at the most favorable time.

The ambulance in which chairman rode was blasted to pieces by the enemy soon after the withdrawal, therefore he had to proceed on horse. The enemy troops was just on the other side of the hill, and firing might break out at any time. At that time, the weather was still cold and the snow had not melted. The northwest wind froze the people marching at night. The comrades followed Chairman Mao in waging revolution; their resolute will overcame every difficulty. When they recalled the days during the long march, they were full of confidence.

On 7 June, it rained in torrents. In spite of the rain, Chairman Mao personally inspected the terrain. To the fighters he said, "the rain falls at the right time,

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

by the end of the month the late crop of wheat can be harvested." He went into his own cave dwelling only after all the fighters pitched their tents. The chairman shared weal and woe with the fighters and every comrade was moved by this. However, Jiang Qing brought two raincoats for herself, one was very thick. Before the move, she did not care for Chairman Mao and did not give one of her raincoats to him. When Chairman Mao was thoroughly wet, and was still outside, she did not show any concern and did not offer to change the chairman's clothes. Even under these wartime conditions, she still only thought of herself.

The second day, they arrived at Tianci Wan, everywhere was Loess mountains. Strong wind was howling and heavy rain was pouring down. The troops marched into the mountains throughout the night.

The KMT troops also took up quarters at the peak, campfires were burning here and there.

CSO: 4005

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PARTY AND STATE

THIRTY-NINTH INSTALLMENT OF 'UNOFFICIAL HISTORY OF JIANG QING'

HK200510 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 Nov 80 p 9

["Unofficial History of Jiang Qing" by Zhu Shan (3796 3790) "Part IX: He Zhizhen in Soviet Union" and "Part X: Jiang Qing Also Goes to Soviet Union"--thirty-ninth installment; article bears the following caveat: "All Rights Reserved. This Article May Not Be Reprinted or Translated"]

[Text] During an All-Night March, Jiang Qing Refuses to Dismount from Horseback for Fear of Hardships; Showing No Respect for Zhou Enlai, She Impudently Blows Her Own Trumpet

Riding a horse, Jiang Qing stayed in the rear of the contingent. She did not want to dismount and walk because she knew that walking on foot was many times harder than going on horseback. Yet, she dismounted from time to time, causing others problems, as they had to lead the horse as well as lead her by the hand. They had to advance in a single line and keep close to each other in order not to fall behind and be captured by the enemy troops who were coming up from behind. She dismounted and walked only after many others persuaded her to do so. She dreaded that she might tread on a heap of soil and fall in the dark of night.

Vice Chairman Zhou Enlai took good care of Chairman Mao's safety and health all the way. He also showed close concern for Jiang Qing. He asked her on one occasion: "Comrade Jiang Qing, can you stand the exertion? Are you afraid? This is the first time you fight in battle."

"This means nothing to me. We have hundreds of people with weapons. Do you think I am scared in battle? I was alone when I worked in the white area!"

She talked rubbish. The comrades around sensed her disrespect for Vice Chairman Zhou. They were dissatisfied with her mention of her underground work during the white terror because they knew what she really had done. Li Shuying knew it very clearly. She happened to hear what Jiang Qing was saying. She asked satirically:

"What underground work did you do in the white area? Have you ever been shown concern by such a high-ranking leading comrade?"

She walked away as soon as she had finished asking these questions and without waiting for Jiang Qing's reply. Jiang Qing knew Dr Li was speaking ironically to her, but she could not find quick response, so, she kept this event in mind.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"Part X. Jiang Qing Also Goes to Soviet Union"

Filled with Joy, the CCP Central Committee Enters Beijing; Hastily, the First Lady Goes Abroad

The Party Central Committee moved from the western hill to inside the city of Beijing around April 1949.

Flowers of all sorts were blooming in a riot of color in April and May. Beijing was splendidly decorated for the festive occasion. People were jubilantly celebrating this happy occasion, beating gongs and drums throughout the day and night.

Jiang Qing wanted very much to go abroad. Having had enough of the plain living in the barren valleys, she could wait no longer and asked permission from Chairman Mao to go to the Soviet Union to have medical checkup. She also wanted to take 8-year-old Li Na with her for tonsillectomy. Chairman Mao told her to have a checkup first in Beijing and let the doctor make the decision.

In the hospital, doctors of different specialties carried out examinations on her. The results showed that she was physically normal. Taking Beijing's low technical level as a pretext, she insisted on setting out immediately for the Soviet Union. The physician in charge did not raise any objections.

Jiang Qing hastily took a train to Shenyang, where Gao Gang was waiting at the station and escorted her to the guesthouse. Accompanying her were Li Na, Young Ren, medical cadre who had been attending her since the long march, and Dr Mi, a Russian physician.

Young Ren was not only her nurse but also was capable of taking care of children. In her late 20's, she was physically strong and was of an average height. With rosy cheeks and short hair, she looked healthy, coming from a poor peasant family, she was politically reliable and was enthusiastic and hard-working.

Gao Gang Privately Authorizes Payment of 30,000 Rubles to Jiang Qing; in Great Excitement, Jiang Qing Flies to Soviet Union

Gao Gang flatteringly accompanied Jiang Qing and her party to the guesthouse. He visited her again later in the day and privately authorized payment of 30,000 rubles to cover her traveling expenses. The next day, he assigned a car especially to take her to the Dalian Airport where a special Soviet plane sent by Stalin was waiting. On the plane were two special guards in addition to the flight crew. This was the first time Jiang Qing went abroad, the first time she flew in a luxurious plane and the first time she was received and seen off by such a large group of people. She naturally felt elated.

Jiang Qing and her party alighted from the plane for a rest when the plane arrived at the city of Khabarovsk on the first day of their journey. Knowing that she would be in the world famous metropolis of Moscow in a couple of days, she was greatly excited although she already was rather tired as a result of the long trip. Her dream of going abroad in the capacity of first lady had come true. This would give her a chance to be in the limelight. She was thinking how she should put on the airs of first lady when she met the Soviet leaders at the airport in Moscow.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The plane met a cold front when it was not far away from Lake Baikal. It suddenly dropped by 2,000 meters as a result of the change in atmospheric pressure. No accident occurred, due to the superb skills of the pilot. Jiang Qing's face turned pale. She stared and gave a cry of fear. The guards were scared by her actions. Things seemed to calm down in another moment. Jiang Qing kept mumbling while lying down, and could not speak clearly. Others were startled by this scene and were busy attending her.

The plane came to its destination on the third day. Alighting from the plane, she saw only a few people in the airport. There were no senior officials. She felt dejected at once. A slim and tall woman interpreter came forward and introduced herself as (Kardunova). In full dress, an assistant of the international department slightly bowed to her. A few cars were parked at the airport. That was all.

Jiang Qing Feels Dejected Because No Senior Soviet Officials Came to Receive Her at Airport; the Stalin Villa is Tastefully Furnished

Jiang Qing and her party were received in the Stalin villa in the Moscow suburbs. The surroundings were of an exotic, unique style. The villa was densely enclosed by tall, sturdy pine trees. The place was quiet and the air fresh. The villa was furnished in good taste. In addition to the sleeping and dining rooms, there were a small room for watching movies and other rooms for playing billiards and table tennis. Outside the villa, there was a tennis court where the ground was like a carpet of green grass.

Special mention should be made of the large group of hosts there; the house manageress was a communist who entered the communist party during the period of the national defense war and a family member of a martyr. She was plump, lovely and very kind. She always smiled, nodded and courteously made way for Jiang Qing whenever they met. She invariably addressed Jiang Qing "lady" or "mistress" and frequently offered light refreshments to her. The guards, the chauffeur, the cooks, the woman interpreter (Kardunova), the gardeners and the soldiers standing guard at the entrance of the villa were polite to her and attended her eagerly. They were neatly dressed, good looking and clean. In these environs, she was deeply pleased and forgot her fatigue from the journey.

Jiang Qing is Dissatisfied With Her Interpreter; She Refuses to Swallow the Rubber Tube

Nevertheless, she felt a bit dejected because she had been coldly received at the airport and, after coming to this stately villa, she had not received many visits from high-ranking officials or their wives. Moreover, she discovered that (Kardunova) did not speak Chinese fluently and could not help her much. So, she was not happy. This was not strange at all because she had a social nature. However, only if she stretched her hand, there was no fruit which she could not pluck. She decided to call on Zou Jiaren and Zhou Li some time later. She knew that they had come to Moscow to prepare for the opening of the Chinese Embassy.

The doctor arranged for an all-round medical checkup for her in the Palace Hospital. The results confirmed that her blood pressure, lungs and blood were normal, her intestines and stomach were oversensitive, and she had a tumor in the cervix of her uterus. She was also underweight. A test of her gastric juices was needed. She affectedly refused to swallow the rubber tube. It was only after the doctor had talked to her again and again that she reluctantly swallowed it.

CSO: 4005

20
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PARTY AND STATE

FORTIETH INSTALLMENT OF 'UNOFFICIAL HISTORY OF JIANG QING'

HK200546 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 14 Nov 80 p 10

["Unofficial History of Jiang Qing" by Zhu Shan (3796 3790) "Part X: Jiang Qing Went to the Soviet Union as Well"--fortieth installment; article bears the following caveat: "All Rights Reserves. This Article May Not Be Reprinted or Translated."]

[Text] Enjoying the Sunrise and Moonrise in the First-Class Sanatorium; To Exercise Her Body, Jiang Qing Applied Powder on Her Face Before Playing Tennis

After the gastric juices was drawn out, she could not bear the pain and almost fainted. All of a sudden, the doctors and nurses were in a panic to look after her. Things settled down after some hectic moments. She said to Xiao Ren:

"What lousy luck! How I hate swallowing this rubber tube. But I have to obey everything they say here, how uncivilized! They've deprived me of my human rights. I was almost dead; oh, go to hell!" She was getting angry while lying in the bed and mumbled to Xiao Ren.

"When I'm having a hard time, there is no translator close by to help me. It's just like a dumb person tasting bitter herbs, how awful it is. That (Kardunova) works perfunctorily, moreover, her Chinese is not good enough."

Xiao Ren had nothing to say for she did not know Russian herself; although she wanted to help, she could not do anything. She could not help feeling anxious when Jiang Qing was having a hard time in swallowing the tube. However, she thought that since Jiang Qing came to the Soviet Union to have a medical checkup, she should rely on the doctor; if she wanted to have a strong body, she must obey whatever the doctor said. Therefore, she did not accept Jiang Qing's complaints.

The result of the medical checkup by the doctors of the Palace Hospital was: Except for functional over-sensitivity, there was no other organic pathological changes. There was no need for other medical treatment and the doctor decided that she should recuperate for some time.

She was then sent to the first-class room of the sanatorium. The air there was fresh, it was surrounded by pine trees and flower beds. In the early morning, there was sunrise; in the evening, sunset; and at night, moonrise.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Li Na was recovering soon after having her tonsils out. She was lively and healthy. Xiao Ren played with her and they had a good time together. After some time in the sanatorium, they moved back to the Stalin villa.

"The doctor said that I should have some exercise, let's play tennis today as I'm feeling better. Please tell the comrade translator to prepare herself, I'll be ready in a minute." Jiang Qing groomed herself in front of the full-length mirror, she applied some vanishing cream and powder on her face and then put on a light blue dress and a pair of tennis shoes.

Jiang Qing Had a Straight Face Because Xiao Ren Did Not Obey Her Orders; the Noble Lady Felt She Had Lost Face With Nobody to Attend Her

Everything was ready, the Russians were waiting at the tennis court for Jiang Qing to come, (Kardonova) was there too. After some time, far away, Jiang Qing was seen walking gracefully with Xiao Ren and Li Na toward the tennis court. Li Na ran to the court with a racket on her hand. The older people quickly taught her how to hold the racket and how to hit the ball in the air. When she could not hit the ball, Jiang Qing ordered Xiao Ren to pick up the ball which rolled further away.

"Don't just stand there, Xiao Ren. It's too hard for the child to pick up balls by herself, she's just had an operation!"

Xiao Ren was busy picking up balls for Li Na.

"Good girl, Li Na. Let us play, give your racket to Auntie Xiao Ren." Jiang Qing shouted from the other side of the net.

"I can't play tennis, I'll take Li Na over there to play. We'll go pick mushrooms in the woods!" Xiao Ren said innocently.

"No, stay and play with us," Jiang Qing ordered.

"I can't play!" so saying, Xiao Ren took Li Na away with a smile.

Jiang Qing was not happy that Xiao Ren did not obey her orders; as a somebody noble, she should have an attendant at all times, if not an attendant, say a partner, to accompany her. It was extremely disgraceful and a loss of face to find herself alone at the tennis court to play games with the Russian comrades. She straightened her face; after some rallies, she made excuses that she was not feeling well and wanted to take a rest upstairs. (Kardonova) accompanied her.

"You are not feeling well?" she spoke Chinese with a Russian accent.

Li Na Picked Mushrooms, Jiang Qing Made a Fuss About It; High Spirits were Dampened by Scolding

Jiang Qing nodded her head.

About half an hour later, (Kardonova) took leave for home. Soon, Xian Ren came back. Li Na held some mushrooms in her hand, she said with a giggle:

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

"Mom, look, how interesting these mushrooms are! Like umbrellas, and have a nice smell."

Li Na had not finished her sentence, Jiang Qing jumped back two steps and pointed at the mushrooms." Oh, Xiao Ren, you're too ignorant, these are poisonous fungus and you get Li Na play with them. Are you sure they aren't harmful? Li Na, go to the toilet immediately, and wash your hands."

Li Na was frightened, she had to do whatever mama ordered. She rushed to the toilet and threw the fungus into the wastepaper basket, turned on the tap to wash her hands. Xiao Ren was one step slower, Jiang Qing criticized:

"Xiao Ren, you must know what to do, if she does not wash her hands clean, what will be the consequences? Why don't you help her to wash once again?"

Xiao Ren felt that she had been careless and that the high spirit of her walk had ended in trouble. Furthermore, Jiang Qing had other complaints.

Xiao Ren Knew Only About Picking Mushrooms, But Could Not Play Tennis; She Apologized Immediately to Avoid Disaster

"You can only play some card games, pick some mushrooms, and play some table tennis. When I ask you to play tennis with me, you make an excuse and sneak away, good gracious!" She aired all her grievances.

"Comrade Jiang Qing, I've never seen people playing tennis before, this was my first time." Xiao Ren pleaded with Jiang Qing by making excuses.

"It's one thing you can't play tennis, it's another that you walk away. Please may I ask why did you leave me alone, how embarrassing!"

At that time, Xiao Ren was washing Li Na's hands and wiping them with a dry towel. Hearing what Jiang Qing said, she was rather furious.

"That degraded me in front of foreigners!" When she thought of this, she was very angry and stared at Xiao Ren and was about to stir up a quarrel.

Xiao Ren then understood why Jiang Qing was so angry, she apologized to her and guaranteed that such things would not happen again. Only then was the matter settled.

Jiang Qing Was Very Particular With Her Clothing and Had Thoroughly Renovated Herself by Wearing in Beautiful Clothes; the Jiang Qing in Front of Zhou Li Was as Beautiful as Nan Ping

Early in the morning, Jiang Qing was preparing to visit the Zhu couple in the embassy. Her purpose was to find a Chinese woman translator, and she wanted Zhou Li to accompany her to get some new clothes. Moreover, she liked to do some shopping and chatting.

She put on a short, thin, white woolen coat and an apple-green dress; her hair style was very elegant and was very wavy, she combed her hair back from her face.

On her feet were a pair of low-heeled white shoes and a pair of stockings. She was completely changed. To Zhou Li, the Jiang Qing in front of her was as elegant and attractive as the Nan Ping of Shanghai.

"I've just left the sanatorium of the Palace Hospital for Stalin villa, thank you very much for your visit." Jiang Qing sat on the big armchair of the embroidered sofa suite. Zhu Jiaren and Zhou Li drank tea with her. Jiang Qing made courteous remarks, probably because she dressed fastidiously and was sitting on magnificent sofa.

CSO: 4005

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JAPANESE APPRAISE CHINA'S DEFENSE INDUSTRY

Tokyo KOKUBO [NATIONAL DEFENSE] in Japanese No 8, Aug 80 pp 90-100

[Article: "China's Defense Industries"]

[Text] The inadequacies of China's military preparedness were reluctantly brought home to China's military planners by the short war with Vietnam. In the reappraisal of the situation that was carried out by the military committee in 1979, the meager communications equipment, the shortage of night and long-distance range-finding equipment, the shortage of personnel transport vehicles, and many other problems were pointed out with criticism. None of these [shortcomings] was news to China's leaders, however, because obsolescence of equipment has for some time been one of the targets in China's effort to modernize its armed forces.

Tanks manufactured in China are copies of Soviet tanks of the 1950's, so they are not equipped with those modern features and equipment found in most recent model tanks, such as high speed, infrared rangefinders, and modern electronic equipment and heavy armor. The aircraft manufactured in China are imitations of Soviet aircraft--MiG-17's, MiG-19's, and a small number of MiG-21's. Even these aircraft are not manufactured today in numbers comparable with those in 1972. China's heavy guns are also out of date. They are not equipped with the newer measuring equipment. China does not possess any antitank guided missiles, relying instead on outdated weapons for its antiair defense. The country is obviously incapable of designing and manufacturing in a short period of time all the complicated weapons that are necessary to equip a modern army. It has relied heavily on massive military aid from the West. Even the road to improvement of the military equipment will probably be closed to this country for a long time to come because of its outdated military machinery industry, which is the backbone of weapons development.

Need for Modernization

Over the past 15 years, China's military research and development have been seriously hindered by poor management, a shortage of equipment and of technically competent personnel, and the interference of the Cultural Revolution. The greatest weakness by every standard has been the shortage of sufficiently trained scientists, engineers, and technicians. The nucleus of China's research specialists consists of a small number of scientists and engineers trained abroad as cadres, those who were trained in China before 1966, and those who were educated in China

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

after 1970, with ability decreasing with age. Many of the military research personnel were named to the posts because of their political reliability than their technical qualifications, so that their ability is often inferior to that of some of the nonmilitary research personnel or personnel assigned to production units. Moreover, the military industrial branches are rigidly fractionalized, so that researchers and technicians are often unable to obtain information from their own organization, much less from outside.

The antiscience policy implemented during the period of the Cultural Revolution and the "gang of four" significantly hindered military research and development. Long-range research plans were severely curtailed, the military industry and the technical research institute were closed down, laboratories were plundered and destroyed, and university professors and other scientists were harassed or disgraced. There were indeed a few exceptions, wherein personnel were protected from political activities by the party organization and research and development plans were kept from being interrupted. This applies to experts in the fields of missiles and atomic energy. These experts, though slowed down, were able to continue their work. Although a new policy concerning science and technology has been implemented in China, remnants of the antiscience period still abound in the attitude of many military researchers. Due to the unnecessary apprehension that there might be another political change of direction, many military scientists and technologists do not exert themselves, while many professors and scientists 60 to 65 years of age who were exposed to criticism which cut deep into flesh and bone during the Cultural Revolution probably do not feel enthusiastic enough about anything to begin to tackle any job.

Until quite recently, China almost entirely disregarded the need for skilled management of military research and development. The basic research from which new knowledge is born had been forbidden for more than 10 years. The applied research from which actual results are obtained had been interrupted by the Cultural Revolution and was not begun again until 1976. Development of practical applications of the results of research had been only partially successful. A high degree of development had been almost completely disregarded. Routine development work had been aimed at relatively small reconstruction of existing products, so that these goals could be achieved based on research and development carried out in the past. Thus, almost all weapons made in China have been patterned after outdated Soviet weapons, while a great deal of technical difficulties have been encountered during the process.

The weakness of China's military industrial production can be seen in every technical field, from basic research to the maintenance of the finished products. The most important shortcoming of the military as well as the nonmilitary machine industry--design techniques and manufacturing know-how--is rendered even more profound by additional restrictions imposed on production. These restrictions include poor production and quality control, a limited level of standardization, inadequate machine tools, a limited number of tools, and a shortage of parts, special metals, and other materials.

The basic weakness is the lack of a modern design capability. Although China's design techniques in the field of strategic weapons--nuclear warheads and guided

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

missiles—are somewhat more advanced than the techniques used in the field of ordinary weapons, they remain at the level reached by the Soviet Union in the 1960's. It appears that there is no scientist in China today who is able to improve outdated weapons systems such as the MiG-15 and MiG-19 fighter planes. In cases where a design improvement was introduced, the reliability of the improved equipment turned out to be even lower than the original. Limitations on the design capability are further aggravated by a series of shortcomings which are related to manufacturing methods, such as a lack of modern production techniques and quality control methods. This phenomenon is common throughout China's military machine manufacturing industry, including the electronics department which has received such a high praise. According to a statement made in November 1977 by the then minister of Fourth Ministry of Machine Building, Wang Zhengyuan, the electronics industry is still backward and unable to meet the needs of national defense and economic construction. We may conclude from this that China ought to pay more attention to the administration of its long-range strategic plans, to its research and development, and to its investment yields. Factory management, manufacturing methods, production plans, inspection methods, replenishment of tools, quality control, and electronics production methods are all in need of broad improvement.

Change in Bureaucratic Structure

In order to overcome various problems confronting the military industrial department, China has reorganized the bureaucratic structure which administers the production of munitions. Changes in the leadership level of the organization emphasize China's determination to establish a powerful civilian control over the military industry complex. The ministers in charge of all the machine industries have been appointed since late 1977. Among the new appointees, five are civilians replacing those who used to be connected exclusively with the People's Liberation Army (PLA). As a result of this change, the eight ministers of the Ministry of Machine Building are now all civilians (see table below).

<u>Ministry of Machine Building</u>	<u>Minister</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
First (Civilian Machine)	Zhou Zijian	October 1977
Second (Atomic Power)	Liu Wei	March 1978
Third (Aircraft)	Lu Dong	March 1978
Fourth (Electronics)	Qian Min	August 1978
Fifth (Ammunitions)	Zhang Zhen	March 1978
Sixth (Shipbuilding)	Chai Shufan	March 1978
Seventh (Missiles)	Zheng Tianxiang	February 1978
Eighth (Space)	Jiao Ruoyu	September 1978

As a result of the structural reorganization, China's military industry and science departments have become more capable of management. The administrative organization in charge, which was established in the mid-1960's, has been restored under the State Council. It has broad authority over matters related to the administration and planning of China's industrial and scientific activities.

The National Defense Industry Office (NDIO), which is one of the military industrial organizations, has become the main regulatory organization between the State

Council and the military machine industry. The NDIO, in cooperation with the State Planning Commission, undertakes management of problems related to production and capital allotment. This function used to rest in the hands of the Ministry of National Defense.

The State Scientific and Technological Commission (SSTC) has also reappeared, and it seems to be charged with broad authority for supervising the planning and capital allotment for all scientific and technological businesses. This commission has thus taken over a portion of the function from the military authority which used to be in the hands of the National Defense Scientific Technological Commission (NDSTC). The NDSTC will probably continue to be responsible for scientific and technological planning related to military matters, but direct supervisory authority over the military research organizations and research institutes appears to have passed to each individual unit. For example, it is said that there were 51 research organizations under the direct control of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building (in charge of the electronics industry) toward the end of 1977.

What has become apparent from this reorganization is the desire of the leadership to strengthen its control over the defense industry in order to minimize latent opposition by the military toward the new policy. Defense-related organizations have been accustomed to claiming priority to get special treatment in the allotment of rare and scarce materials, of scientists and technologists, of precision machinery and tools, and of high-quality imported goods. Through the present organization, the Chinese Government now has a mechanism for sharing these rare and scarce materials with the producers of civilian industrial facilities. Distribution of these materials used to be tampered with by the bureaucratic group dominated by the PLA, just as it was when Lin Biao was in power.

China's aim is to try to avoid duplication between the [nonmilitary] and military departments and within the defense industry itself, so that resources may be concentrated on the most important projects. As a result of this reorganization, China will now be able to carry out its military production according to an order of economic priority and will be able to utilize existing facilities and equipment more effectively. This movement vividly reflects China's need to gain maximum production from its domestic industrial facilities.

Expectations From the West

At the same time that the bureaucratic structure of the military industry complex was being reorganized in China, investigations into technical aid from the West were being broadly carried out. Since late 1976, China has launched a large-scale effort to investigate foreign military technology and production processes over a very wide range. Between 1976 and mid-1979, many military, technical, and industrial delegations comprising several thousands of persons were dispatched abroad or visited China. They discussed the possibility of China's gaining the military equipment or the production know-how of the West. These exchanges increased rapidly toward the end of 1977 after Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping regained power, and they reached their peak toward the end of 1978. Since early 1979, however, the number of delegations dealing with military equipment that have visited China and those dispatched from China have decreased appreciably, and the tempo of negotiations related to the acquisition of large numbers of complete sets of large

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

military equipment from abroad has also slowed down proportionately. This is considered to be the result of an overall economic reevaluation of the modernization plan carried out in late 1978 and the readjustment of the plan implemented thereafter.

What can be learned for sure from the technical delegations going in and out of China is the fact that China is trying to limit its dependence on any particular single country. However, the fact that contacts have been made with practically all major advanced nations seems to indicate that, while formulating its long-range plan, China is also studying the defense philosophy of other nations. For example, in addition to the industrial and technical contacts, China has received many delegations of officers from Japan, East and West European countries, Africa, and the Philippines, and it has also dispatched its own delegations of officers to these countries. These visits appear to be linked to an overall plan to promote its anti-Soviet policy and also aimed at soliciting advice on weapons and military technology and further promoting discussions concerning military philosophy and theories.

What can be learned from China's inquiries about Western technology over the past 3 years is that China's ultimate goal lies in establishing an industrial foundation capable of supporting the large-scale development and manufacture of ordinary weapons as well as strategic weapons systems. In its early stage, China's interest and concern lay mainly in acquiring the technology of the foreign weapons and of the systems that went with them. However, it appears that China's leaders have come to the understanding that it is no use buying technology and licenses for the production of this equipment before the foundation of the industry is firmly established.

The Need for Basic Technology

The potential of China's industrial foundation which supports the development and production of modern weapons is quite divergent. China is manufacturing much of the machinery and producing the raw materials necessary to support the present weapons production effort; however, various modern industrial technologies need to be imported in order to be able to raise the level of its military production process.

Special Metals

One of the most important shortcomings of China's military machine industry is the lack of a capability to produce alloys or special steel and some nonferrous metals. China has only a small metallurgical industrial potential for producing a small quantity of superhard alloys, electric furnace steel, and stainless steel, and a large investment in new production facilities must be made in order to be able to raise the yield of high-quality steel significantly. The important weakness which hinders the development especially of modern aircraft and guided missiles is the lack of a capability to manufacture and process high-quality nonferrous metals such as aluminum, magnesium, titanium, cobalt, and nickel. The technology employed today for the processing of these metals in China is no doubt based on Soviet equipment of the 1950's. China appears to be intent on acquiring

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

a complete set of processing equipment from either Japan or some other country in order to overcome the fundamental shortcomings of its metallurgical industry. Negotiations are being carried out for the purchase of a refining facility for aluminum, copper, nickel, titanium, tungsten, and zinc. Aiming at a goal of doubling its iron and steel production to 60 million tons by 1985, China had originally planned to build three new large iron and steel production facilities and to modernize seven existing facilities. The plan has since been revised.

Chemical Products

Much attention is being paid to acquiring foreign equipment and production processes in order to spur the development of China's chemical industry. In fact, the chemical industry has occupied a large portion of China's plant import plan since 1972. Those production technologies imported from the West include, for example, synthetic fibers, rubber, equipment for processing plastics, and petrochemical plants. These and other polymer technologies are being widely utilized in the development and production of advanced weapons today.

Machine Tools

China has cultivated a broad machine tool industry consisting of several thousand plants which vary greatly in size, from a town factory to one having several thousand workers. The need for domestic low- to medium-quality machine tools can be satisfactorily met by these plants, and some high-quality and durable universal machine tools are exported. However, China still lacks the capability to manufacture those precision machine tools which are essential for weapons production. China is today at the early stage of developing digitally controlled machine tools or computer-aided manufacturing processes. The Chinese have attempted to develop their own system to meet the need for special equipment at some of the military production facilities. However, the machines produced thus far have been substandard or have failed to operate. It appears that China must satisfy its need for precision machinery and equipment by purchasing them directly either from Japan or from the West.

Electronics Industry

Starting from its elementary foundation in 1949, China has succeeded in developing a powerful electronics industry which is expanding at a rapid pace. Since the electronics industry is important to both military development and civilian industrial production, resources are allotted to it preferentially. From one-half to three-quarters of its total products become military procurement and the remainder goes to the peaceful industries. Its production volume is comparable to that of a portion of the advanced industrial countries of Western Europe. However, its standard is still considerably below the world level. In spite of the fact that there was rapid progress in this field for several years, China had to import advanced electronics industrial products which are strategically important in order to be able to move the plan related to military and industrial production forward. All major departments of the electronics industry are behind others in design techniques, and the lack of quality control, together with the production of substandard products, poses a very serious problem.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

China's interest in acquiring foreign know-how in order to raise the level of its electronics industry reaches every technical department. Facilities for import currently being negotiated for include those used in the production of polycrystalline silicon, integrated circuits, minicomputers, microprocessors, large-scale computers and computer memory devices, peripheral devices, and computer conversation equipment. Negotiation is also underway for the importation of modern communications technologies such as high-speed data transmission, optical fibers, microwave, underground cable, and satellite communication system technology. In addition, China has stepped up its investigation into foreign laser and optico-mechanical technology, and negotiations are being carried out with suppliers from Japan, America, and the West European countries.

Intermediate Technologies

There are advanced technical activities, built on the foundation of basic technology and applied over a wide range, which any nation desiring to manufacture modern weapons systems must master. These intermediate technologies were given very high priority for 3 years after the "gang of four" was overthrown. China appeared to be ready to consider an arrangement based on the contract entered into with foreign civilian aircraft or space system manufacturers, so that it might gain access to and utilize the closely interconnected military and civilian technologies which are pervasive in the advanced world. China's interest in aviation technology extends to every aspect of modern aircraft production. As a mechanism of technical transfer, export of an entire facility for the production of civilian aircraft or a joint-venture enterprise has been considered. Items which have been included in the negotiations include, for example, the casting technique necessary for the production of the outer frame of jet engines and the licenses for the production of aircraft wings, brakes, bearings, jet engines, and turbine blades. Furthermore, negotiations are being carried out for the purchase of modern aircraft testing facilities, such as wind tunnels, engine testing devices, and accessory tools.

China has also expressed a desire to purchase a few foreign communications satellite systems and geophysical resource satellite receiving stations, and thereby to gain a valuable foothold in the space industry of Japan, America, and the West European countries. In order to gain a firsthand knowledge concerning the technology and facilities necessary for launching and maintaining a modern satellite system, China dispatched several hundreds of its scientists and engineers abroad. They were able to master the new propulsion system, the guidance control system, and the tracking system.

Unification of Peaceful and Military Production

China's efforts to expand the foundation of its military industry began in the mid-1960's and continued until the early 1970's. Under the gigantic slogan of "war preparedness," China launched a broad campaign to construct several hundreds, maybe several thousands, of medium- to large-scale industrial projects all over the country, including the frontier districts in the deep interior. This effort was so large in scale that economic confusion ensued. A thesis composed by the Defense Industry Office in early 1979 insisted that "development of the national

economy was hindered as a result of the unilateral expansion of the construction plans of the defense industry" implemented by the Lin Biao faction.

As a result of the all-out effort to build up the military industry, a considerable amount of surplus capacity has been created. However, the weapons thus manufactured are basically all outdated. In order to utilize this industrial capacity more effectively, China has adopted a new policy and has redistributed a considerable portion of military production capacity to nonmilitary production effort. According to this new "unified policy," more and more experts are being dispatched from munitions factories to local nonmilitary organizations in order to condition these experts to the marketing of nonmilitary products. As a result of this new policy, many new products, from cameras to mining machinery, are being manufactured by military factories. For example, a tank factory at Xiangtan has begun production of sewing machines, electric fans, bulldozers, and cranes, while an arsenal at Wuxi is said to have begun production of instruments used in ear operations. China has revealed that 80 percent of the defense industry enterprise in Liaoning Province is utilizing its facilities and technical forces for the production of daily necessities for local consumption as well as for export.

During the reexamination of the economy carried out from late 1978 to early 1979, a criticism about the lack of adequate judgment and adjustment on matters related to the importation of technology and equipment surfaced. This, together with a reduction in the number of military delegations sent abroad and the number of construction projects, plus the emphasis placed on the production of nonmilitary goods by military factories, speaks loudly of China's relaxation of the tempo of its military modernization plan. The hectic activities of 1976-78 have subsided, and China is now more able to appraise calmly what in fact it can do or can absorb when it attempts to acquire Western military technology. Nevertheless, its long-range goal remains the acquisition of the basic and intermediate technologies which are essential for China to become a militarily powerful nation.

According to an editorial which appeared in one of the Chinese papers, the effort for military modernization has been relaxed, and any [new] large-scale effort related to military modernization is not expected to begin at least until after the Sixth Five-Year Plan is launched in 1981. Whether this arrangement can actually materialize, only time can tell. The Sino-Vietnamese war in the spring of 1979 sufficiently revealed the shortcomings of the PLA. Military planners are painfully aware of the real threat posed by the Soviet Union, and any further delay in the modernization of the military means a dangerous gamble. They are also aware of the fact that their economic plan has not yet materialized. The fact that the economic modernization goal was reexamined in early 1979 also makes it clear once again that the launching of a comprehensive military modernization project in 1981 is not necessarily guaranteed. No doubt there will be a heated debate over the allotment of valuable investment funds because of these key factors.

COPYRIGHT: Asagumo Shinbunsha 1980

9113
CSO: 4105

END