

Vol. 28, No. 31

August 5, 1985

# BEIJING REVIEW

北京周报

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF  
NEWS AND VIEWS

**SDI & Eureka: W Europe Faces New Challenge**

**Popularizing Legal Knowledge**



*A Look at Peasant  
Paintings*

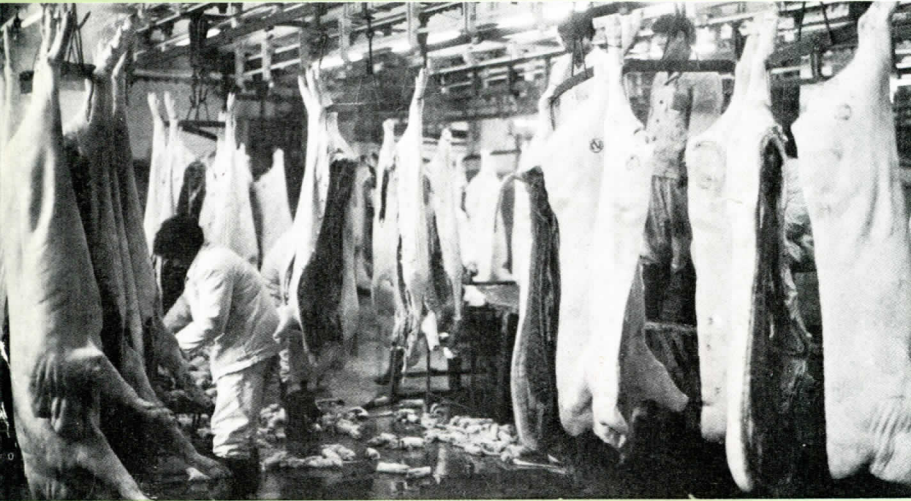
## SPOTLIGHT



The Shanghai No. 4 Radio Factory is sharing its production methods used in making the Kaige brand 14 inch black-and-white TV set with the Xinjiang No. 1 Radio Factory. Here a technician from Xinjiang (middle) gets acquainted with the Shanghai Factory's equipment

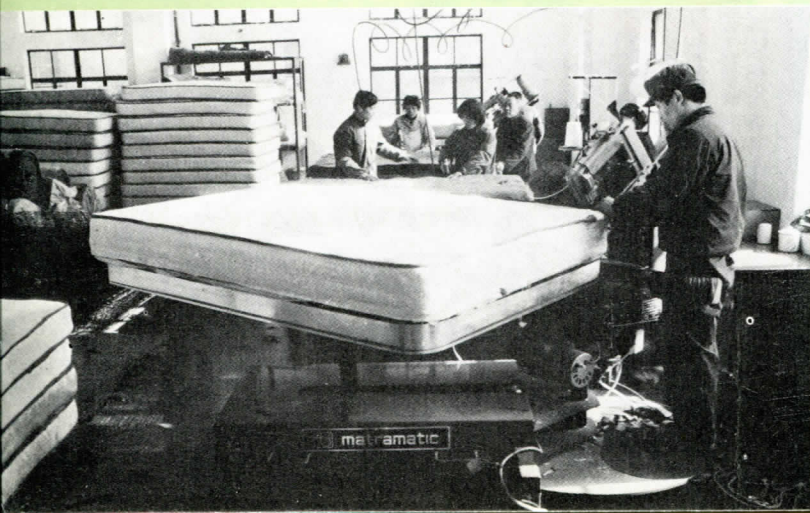


A deputy director (middle) of the Hefei People's Clothing Factory in Anhui Province makes market investigations with technicians from his factory. The factory has put out more than 200 new varieties of clothing, and its products are popular with customers.



The Chengdu Meat-Processing Factory, Sichuan Province, is one of the main pork producers in China.

By importing a production line to produce spring mattresses, the Shanghai Dongfeng Sofa Factory has raised its productivity and improved the quality of its products.



## Consumer Goods On the Rise

A worker at the Fuling Pickle Factory in Sichuan Province dries mustard tubers.



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<b>COVER:</b> A scene of a karst cave in the suburban Guiyang, Guizhou Province. Photo by Mi Qiu	

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

### *Li's US Visit Improves Bilateral Relations*

An on-the-spot report by *Beijing Review's* special correspondent describing President Li's visit to the United States. His tour is highlighted by the signing of a Sino-US nuclear co-operation pact as well as three other agreements (p. 13).

### *SDI & Eureka: New Challenges for Western Europe*

In face of the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union over space-based weapons, Western Europe's leaders have to make major decisions in the political, military and technological fields. The nations are co-ordinating their policies to cope with the new challenge (p. 22).

### *Grooming New Generation of Leaders*

For the first time China is carrying out a comprehensive programme for choosing and training a force of new, young leaders to ensure the continuity of the current policies. Hundreds of candidates have been picked for future provincial and state ministerial leadership posts (p. 4).

### *Making the Law Known to Every Citizen*

In a recent interview with *Beijing Review*, Minister of Justice Zou Yu reviewed the progress made in strengthening the legal system over the past six years and explained how China is popularizing the law among its citizens (p. 26).

### *What Peasants' Paintings Reveal*

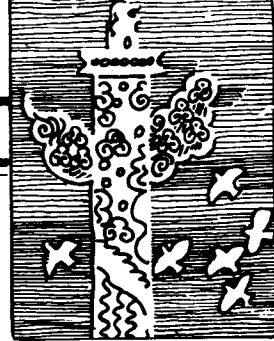
An essay by a noted Chinese painter and writer on a recent exhibition of peasants' paintings from the Loess Plateau in northern Shaanxi Province. She reveals that there are similarities in Oriental and Western arts, believing that the peasants' paintings might also inspire professional artists to learn from these and other folk arts by discovering the laws that govern them (p. 19).

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# Choosing Tomorrow's Leaders

by **AN ZHIGUO**  
Political Editor

"Can China maintain and continue its current policies?"

That's a question that is posed frequently by foreign visitors and international observers of the Chinese scene.

Perhaps the best answer to the question lies in the fact that China is already grooming a force of new, young leaders to ensure the smooth transfer of power in the future. These young leaders-to-be — dubbed the third echelon — will be ready to take the reins of government when their time comes.

China's leaders could never be assured of the continuity of today's policies and the future success of the drive towards modernization without the third echelon waiting in the wings.

The top echelon of the Chinese Communist Party and the state is made up of those veteran revolutionaries such as Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Peng Zhen. Those who shoulder the heavy burden of day-to-day work are known as the second echelon. Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang are included in this younger, more active group.

Because the second echelon leaders are only a bit younger than those in the top group, the establishment of a third echelon of leadership has become an urgent task. This strategic plan has begun and is taking shape.

At the Party conference next month, more young leaders will

be promoted into the Party's Central Committee, Political Bureau and Secretariat. These leadership changes will, in fact, be the main task of the conference.

As for the provincial and the state ministerial leadership, the Central Committee adopted a plan back in June 1983 to select 1,000 candidates for the third

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***To ensure the continuity of its current policies, China has implemented a comprehensive programme for selecting and training future leaders.***

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echelon. The Central Committee set out to find young supporters of the current policies who are well-educated, enterprising, professionally competent and who have a strong sense of responsibility. By the end of 1984, about 900 new leaders had been chosen. Most of them are in their forties and have a college education or the equivalent, and many have earned technical or professional titles.

Meanwhile, more than 100,000 reserve cadres for prefectural and county positions are being tested.

Already, some of the new leaders are attracting attention and have shown promise of future political prominence.

This is the first time China has implemented a comprehensive programme for choosing and

training future leaders. New officials are being readied for jobs in small county committees as well as at the highest levels. According to the central authorities, this selection process is aimed at locating those whose talents will best serve China's modernization drive, especially those intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity. The search for new blood has turned up prospects from all walks of life, not just from political circles as in the past.

The majority of the candidates for provincial and ministerial leadership came from industrial enterprises, farms, finance and trade circles, science, culture, law and other professions.

Those who are seeking higher posts by hook or crook and those who indulge in trickery, speculation and profiteering are, of course, excluded from the third echelon. Care will be taken to make sure none of the "three types of persons barred from public office" — those who rose to prominence by following the counter-revolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing during the 1966-76 "cultural revolution," those who remain factionalist in their ideas, and those who indulged in beating, smashing and looting during the "cultural revolution" — are chosen.

No one in the third echelon is guaranteed a smooth path to power. Their development will be closely monitored. Those who prove to be dedicated and competent will be promoted, while those who don't measure up will be dropped and replaced by new prospects.

### 'Beijing Review' Increased My Understanding of China and World

I have subscribed to your magazine since 1980 and it has greatly increased my understanding of China and the world. I especially like the "International" section, as it helps me explain some current events to people. Your articles point out the progressive steps being taken by the third world countries to develop their national economies, safeguard independence and increase regional co-operation. These reports are very different from those printed in the newspapers and magazines widely available here. The article "Where the World Stands — A Foreview" (No. 2, 1985) summarized your views on the world situation. China is making great contributions to achieve world peace and stability. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence should be followed by all countries to guarantee stability. I hope China continues to promote these principles to fight aggression and interference in the affairs of the third world countries. Please continue your reports on the situations in Kampuchea and Afghanistan because I have found them useful.

The rising industrial and agricultural growth rates quoted in "Reforms Invigorate 1984 Economy" (No. 10, 1985) show that the reforms are accelerating economic growth. Your articles about the special economic zones and coastal cities are also important. They show how China can import foreign capital to acquire advanced technology, and yet still safeguard its national sovereignty and independence. The imported capital thus serves the national economy.

Perhaps other third world countries may be able to draw on China's experience and use similar strategies to develop their economies and protect their independence. Some readers have said they do not like the theoretical articles or the "Documents" section, but I think they are important to explain China's economic and social changes. These articles have become more clear and your style of writing is more concise.

Patrick Falvey  
Massachusetts, USA

### About Family Planning

I am surprised at the United States' vicious attacks on China's family planning policy because I believe that the whole world should learn from China. Of course, population growth should be controlled to prevent the misuse of natural resources and safeguard the quality of people's lives.

China has adopted an effective policy to avoid a runaway birth-rate. This courage deserves commendation. The prosperity of mankind cannot depend on an increase in population; rather, unlimited growth can produce tragedy, and examples of this are not rare in the world. If the two superpowers want to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, they should first of all provide relief to the people who are now suffering hunger and make a permanent guarantee for the existence of humanity. If they really have the confidence of their convictions, we should listen to what they say and watch what they do.

Yoshio Koeda  
Kyoto, Japan

### Suggestions

I am interested in *Beijing Review* and have subscribed to it for nine years.

The articles and documents about China and the world should be expanded to make their arguments more clear-cut and authoritative. For this reason, I suggest that your magazine add more pages and be printed in a smaller format.

Didi Ould Moustapha  
Nouakchott, Mauritania

The contents of your magazine are interesting. But I'd like to suggest that you introduce China's history, ethnic groups and sports by telling stories in the less important magazine space.

I also think you should use pictures to supplement articles.

I'm an Arabian reader, and I wish you would carry articles about Islam and Moslems in China, because, like most Arabians, I am a Moslem.

Abdelaziz  
Gabes, Tunisia

### Reading Habits

I read all the articles in *Beijing Review*. I hope to read articles on the strong points and shortcomings of both socialism and capitalism.

Kikila Jean-Pierre  
Zaire

I read all the articles in your magazine. If I don't have enough time, I only read those on economy, history, geography, wars and politics of the third world, especially those on my own country, Mauritania and those on Arabian countries.

Joulance Sidi  
Mauritania

# Economy: Promising But Problematic

China's industrial output value for the first half of 1985 was up 23.1 percent over 1984's first half figure, and the summer grain harvest is expected to nearly match last year's, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

The new figures reflect a promising but also problematic economic situation.

Light and heavy industries have developed proportionately. The ratio of light industry to heavy industry is 50.1:49.9, a more balanced situation than last year, when light industry still lagged behind heavy industry.

Energy production grew faster than in recent years. The total energy output rose by 11.3 percent compared with the same period last year. It included the mining of 414 million tons of raw coal, an 11.8 percent rise, and the drilling of 61.46 million tons of crude oil, an increase of 10.9 percent.

Altogether, 9.2 billion yuan was invested in the nation's 169 key construction projects. And work on key projects in energy, transport and communications, all weak links in the national economy, proceeded smoothly. Nearly 63 percent of the work on six key projects in the oil industry was completed in the first half of the year. The first phase of construction at Baoshan, China's largest iron and steel complex, is nearing completion.

The summer grain output this year has reached 87.5 million tons, nearly equal last year's figure, despite a reduction in the acreage sown to wheat and the damage caused by bad weather. Output in the 15 major wheat-

producing provinces will be close to last year's 73.45 million tons.

The overall situation in industrial and agricultural production during the first half of 1985 was good, said an official of the Statistical Bureau. But, he pointed out, the 23.1 percent growth rate was much too rapid, and the fast pace is putting great strain on all sectors of the national economy and adversely affecting the economic reform.

The official attributed the over-speedy industrial growth rate to three factors: First, a large increase in investment in fixed assets put a great demand on machinery equipment and building materials, thus preventing heavy industry from slowing down. Second, the rapid increase in consumer spending kept market goods in short supply, thus providing industry with an incentive to keep production high. And third, leaders of many grass-root enterprises, in the interest of their own units, stressed output at all costs.

The central task in the second half of the year, said the official, is to organize production to ensure the sustained, stable and co-ordinated development of the national economy. Units will be encouraged to seek balanced growth rather than just high-speed production.

Quality must be put before quantity in improving economic returns, he stressed. In many places, that has not been the case.

Beginning from the third quarter of this year, he stated, the government will conduct a quality survey of 100 major consumer goods, the results of which will be published

in the press. Enterprises whose products are found to be of poor quality will be ordered to stop production and improve their management. The government is also stepping up economic legislation to guarantee product quality, he added.

## Officials to Train Provincial Teachers

In an attempt to improve education at the grass-roots level, about 3,250 officials from Party and government departments in Beijing are heading for 22 provinces and autonomous regions later this month to help train primary and middle school teachers.

They will work for a year. Though their main task is to train local teachers, a few will actually be teaching in the classroom. Others will investigate local education conditions.

About 75 percent of the teacher trainers are under 35, and some of them are couples.

The shortage of qualified teachers is a major problem in China. The more remote the area, the harder the pinch. In the villages of Wushan County, Sichuan Province, teachers are so rare that any adult who has a year of education can act as a teacher. In Anhui Province, 43 percent of the teachers in senior middle schools, 73 percent of those in junior middle schools and 46 percent in primary schools have not attained the educational qualifications for their jobs. The teacher shortage



The officials-turned-educators attend a briefing on the current state of education.

is partly to blame for the fact that there are still some 200 million people in the country who cannot read or write with any degree of success.

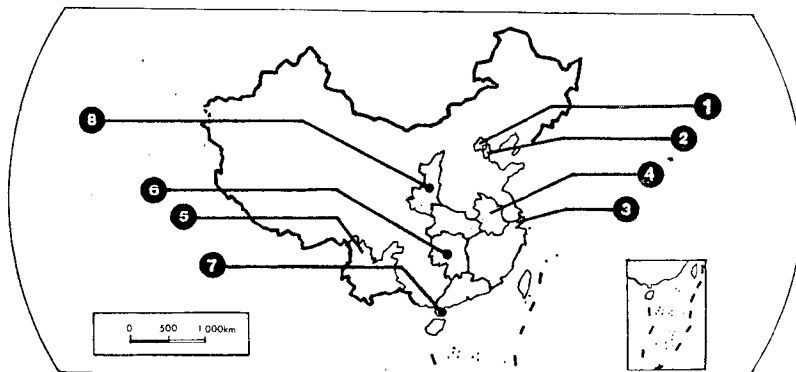
But the situation could be improved if teachers came not only from the colleges and schools, but also from the ranks of the well-educated officials in Party and government organizations.

According to a recent survey, there are about 300,000 cadres in work units under the direction of the Party Central Committee and the central government. About 40 percent of that number, or

120,000, are college-educated. If one of every 40 college-educated officials were transferred, there would be a force of 3,000 people to help train local teachers. That is exactly the plan the Party Central Committee adopted following a national conference on education last May.

Before setting off, the officials-turned-educators were briefed on the current state of education in China and the relevant Party's policies. On the opening day of a special study course set up for them, He Dongchang, deputy-minister of the State Education

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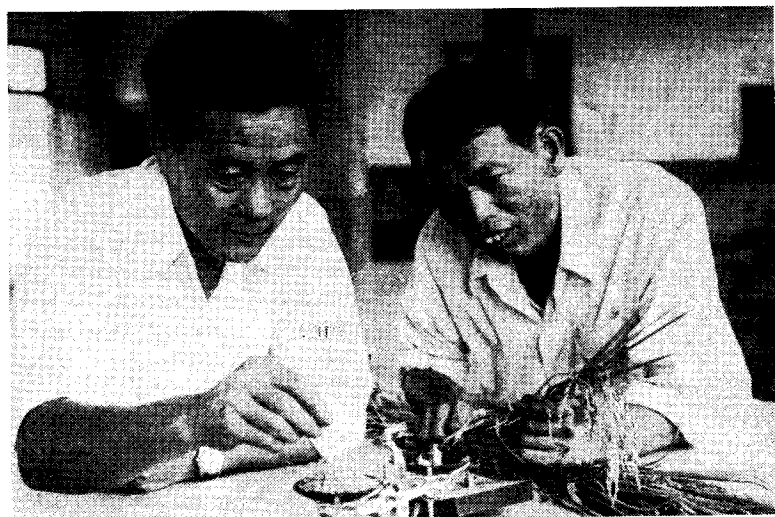
### News in Brief

Jiang Zemin, vice-secretary of the municipal Party committee, was elected mayor of Shanghai recently. Jiang, 58, graduated from Shanghai's Jiaotong University, where he majored in electrical engineering. Before he came to Shanghai, Jiang was Minister of the Electronics Industry.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences has decided to open 17 laboratories and two research institutes to foreign scientists who wish to do research in China. This is part of an effort to do away with the former practice of closing the nation's doors to research. Academy leaders are actively promoting exchanges and co-operation between scientists and researchers at home and abroad.

Tibet's first university was recently opened. Set up on the basis of the former Tibet Teachers' College, with a state investment of more than 8 million yuan, the university offers courses in 15 subjects, including Tibetan language, literature and medicine.

China produced a record 4.31 million tons of sugar in the 1984-1985 refining season, 750,000 tons more than last season. A 23.6 percent increase was registered in the output of sugar cane in Guangdong, Guangxi, and Fujian, the country's major cane growing areas. Their higher yields brought a 30.7 percent increase in the cane sugar output.



### Peasant Wins Rice Research Honours

Qu Yongshou (left), a peasant from Shentan Village of Liling City, Hunan Province, was recently named an "Outstanding Rice Farmer" by the International Rice Research Institute. He is the first farmer to receive the honorary title. For many years Qu has devoted his efforts to reducing the amount of hollow rice in his harvest. The efforts have increased the per hectare yield by 3,000 kg. When he attended the 25th anniversary celebration of the institute in the Philippines last June, he presented a paper on increasing rice output.

Commission, said that the project shows the great importance the government attaches to education. The project will inspire the society in general to pay more attention to education, he said.

Officials in 22 provinces and autonomous regions are preparing to receive the lecturers and have sent representatives to Beijing to discuss the details.

Meanwhile, Beijing's municipal authorities decided recently to strengthen their own educational system.

"Leaders at all levels should not begrudge time, labour and money spent on education," declared Mayor Chen Xitong at a municipal meeting on education which ended July 11.

The mayor promised that all city leaders, from himself on down, will "adopt" a nursery or school. And, every government department and enterprise must establish contact with at least one

middle school, primary school or a nursery, he said. City leaders will be expected to pay more attention to the school operations, and they may give lectures or provide assistance when needed.

The mayor also announced other measures to improve educational work. These include: Increasing appropriations for education at a faster pace than the city's total revenue; earmarking special funds to provide bonuses for outstanding teachers; and asking rural township enterprises to donate 3-5 percent of their profits to local schools.

## War Declared on Obscene Materials

A middle-ranking official in Yunnan Province has been expelled from the Communist Party for watching and buying pornographic videotapes. It is expected

he will also lose his administrative posts.

The case was revealed in a July 14 circular from the Party Central Discipline Inspection Commission, which approved the expulsion decision made by the Yunnan Party committee. This shows that the highest authority is determined to take severe actions to crack down on obscene materials.

Xiang Dongsheng, according to the circular, was deputy director of the Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department of the province and manager of the provincial land reclamation corporation. Last April, while inspecting state farms in the border region, he dispatched local people abroad to buy pornographic videotapes on six occasions. He watched such videotapes for 12 straight nights and bought four videotapes with public money.

In recent years, with the influx of foreign books, magazines, recordings and movies, some obscene materials have been smuggled into China. Despite the April 20 State Council regulation, banning the import, manufacture, duplication, selling and distribution of obscene materials, pornographic videotapes have been shown secretly and obscene books, tabloids and magazines have actually been sold in public in some places.

A reader from Xiaoshan County, Zhejiang Province, wrote to *Gongren Ribao* (Workers' Daily) stating that he had seen people selling sex-oriented magazines in the streets, railway stations and other public places in Huangshan, Anhui Province, while travelling there.

A July 18 report in *Zhongguo Qingnian Bao* (Chinese Youth News) told the story of a 14-year-old middle school student in Zhanjiang City, Guangdong Province, who had been sent to a juvenile reformatory for three years for



taking liberties with women after watching pornographic videotapes.

Last October the boy began to watch pornographic videotapes out of curiosity. When he first saw the sexy scenes he was ashamed. But he gradually became accustomed to them and developed an addiction for watching them. Henceforth he spent more time fantasizing about sex and crime than studying. He began to act like a hooligan. "It is 'mental opium' that has ruined him," said one of his teachers.

The trend has been denounced by many. A reader from Hunan Province wrote to *Gongren Ribao*. "We ardently hope that the related departments pay close attention to this, banning all kinds of obscene publications."

Efforts to curb such materials have begun in many localities. The Shanghai municipal Party committee, for example, launched a campaign in mid-July to crack down on obscene materials, especially pornographic videotapes. A special commission composed of eight municipal departments has been established to oversee the crack-down, according to *Wen Hui Bao* (*Wen Hui Daily*).

In Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province, the public security officials have uncovered 190 cases involving the selling, copying and showing of pornographic videotapes, according to *Gongren Ribao*. The police have closed down 61 secret porn video theatres and arrested, detained and levelled punishment on 383 people, 19 of whom were sentenced to jail.

Initial results have been achieved in some places. In Wuhan, Hubei Province, for example, obscene magazines, newspapers and videotapes have disappeared after several months of work. Wholesome cultural activities have

returned, according to July 11 *Gongren Ribao*.

## Efforts Called to Spread Gas Use

By 1990, more than 40 percent of China's urban population will be able to cook with gas, according to a recent State Council circular.

In the circular, the Council called on all regional governments and departments to step up plans to develop the production and use of natural gas and liquefied petroleum as replacements for the currently predominant household fuel — coal.

Although gas facilities are provided in 98 cities, saving the country approximately 32 million tons of coal each year, the use of coal for heat and food preparation by about 80 percent of China's urban residents has caused serious pollution and is a waste of energy, the council said.

In addition to causing coal pollution and depletion, the under-availability of gas also has stymied industrial production. In an effort to combat these problems, the council approved a programme put together by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection.

According to the plan, which will be completed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90), gas will be available to more than 60 percent of residents in major cities and all households in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai.

The programme will attempt to alter the management structure of the gas industry by allowing for independent accounting, more reasonable pricing and industrial tax breaks. Residents will receive priority over industries in tapping the newly developed gas.

## China & the World

### China Condemns S. Africa

China strongly condemns the "state of emergency" declared by South African authorities and calls for an end to apartheid, according to a spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He said in a statement issued on July 26, "The Chinese government and people express their strong condemnation and great indignation at the new brutal acts of the South African authorities in an attempt to consolidate their racist rule."

### Sino-British Liaison Group Meets for First Time

The Sino-British joint liaison group held its first meeting in London July 22-25. The group held a wide-ranging discussion on Hongkong's external economic relations, and also exchanged ideas on the working procedures for examining the continued application of international rights and obligations to Hongkong.

### China Buys Polish Vehicles

A contract providing for the shipment of 3,000 Polish trucks, autos and buses to China was recently signed. The contract is valued at about US\$25 million.

According to a barter and payment agreement signed by the Chinese and Polish governments last January, the volume of trade between the two countries will increase 180 percent this year.

## South Africa

### State of Emergency Condemned

**The declaration of a state of emergency by South Africa's Pretoria regime has provided further evidence of the bankrupt nature of apartheid and racial discrimination.**

by ZHOU PING

THE South African regime declared a state of emergency in 36 cities and towns on July 20. Under the state of emergency, South African police can impose curfews and make arrests without warrants. So far more than 1,200 people, including clergymen, trade unionists and leaders of the United Democratic Front that is battling racial discrimination, have been arrested.

This action taken by the Pretoria regime has drawn worldwide condemnation. The governments or senior officials of the United States, Britain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey and Kenya issued statements or made speeches condemning the regime's recent actions, and called for an end to apartheid.

French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced on July 24 in Paris that the French government would take three measures: Immediately recall its ambassador to Pretoria; present to the United Nations Security Council a resolution condemning the practices of South Africa and proposing a series of precise measures to the international community; and suspend any new French investment in South Africa.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the

declaration of a state of emergency "affords yet further evidence that the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination constitute a grave threat to peace and stability." He demanded that all necessary measures be taken "for the peaceful elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a racially harmonious society based on justice and equal rights for all of South Africa's inhabitants."

The UN Security Council, at a July 25 meeting, urged the South African government to immediately lift the state of emergency and release all political prisoners.

Speaking at the meeting, Chinese representative Qian Yongnian pointed out that by declaring a state of emergency the South African authorities had stepped up their repression.

Qian urged the Security Council to take immediate action, including putting pressure on the South African regime to lift the state of emergency and to release all political detainees, including Nelson Mandela and other black leaders. "The council should further call upon the member states of the United Nations and the entire international community to adopt various sanctions against South Africa," he added.

A Security Council resolution sponsored by France and Denmark was adopted on July 26 by

a vote of 13 with the United States and Britain abstaining. The resolution condemned the declaration of the state of emergency imposed by South Africa and called for its immediate removal and prompt and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees.

It condemned the apartheid system and acknowledged the legitimacy of the aspirations of the South African people as a whole to benefit from all civil and political rights and to establish a non-racial and democratic society.

The resolution urged member states of the United Nations to adopt measures against South Africa, including: Suspension of all new investment in South Africa; prohibition of the sale of gold Krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa; restrictions in sports and cultural relations; suspension of guaranteed export loans; prohibition of all new contracts in nuclear fields; and prohibition of all sales of computer equipment that may be used by the South African army and police.

South Africa's state of emergency was imposed at a time when the racial regime is beset with difficulties, both economically and politically. The struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples against racial discrimination and for national independence is mounting. The regime's so-called constitutional reform in South Africa and the formation of an interim government in Namibia have been condemned at home and abroad. The proclamation of a state of emergency in a bid to suppress the black anti-apartheid movement and prop up South Africa's racist regime will only lead to more intense struggle.

## **Shultz's Trip Yields Mixed Results**

**US Secretary of State George Shultz's recent visit to Asia and the Pacific managed to strengthen some alliances in the region, but the effort fell short of US expectations.**

by **YAN HONGZHANG** and  
**XUE YONGXING**

**U**S SECRETARY of State George Shultz returned to Washington July 19 after a 13-day Asian and Pacific tour during which he somewhat reinforced Washington's political and economic ties with its allies but failed to resolve the crisis in the Australian-New Zealand-United States (ANZUS) defence treaty.

During his trip — which included visits to Thailand, Malaysia, Australia and Fiji — Shultz attended a dialogue conference in Kuala Lumpur between the members of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their six dialogue partners: The United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the European Economic Community (EEC).

The conference followed the 18th annual foreign ministers' meeting of ASEAN, which includes Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei.

Both meetings focused on the Kampuchean issue, particularly on a newly proposed ASEAN plan to open "indirect" negotiations between the Kampuchean resistance groups and a Vietnamese delegation that would include representatives of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime.

Before leaving for the Kuala Lumpur meeting, Shultz expressed his opposition to the "indirect" talks proposal. Nevertheless, he changed his mind after consulta-

tions with the ASEAN foreign ministers. Shultz said later that the United States "generally approves" of the idea of "indirect" talks on Kampuchea, and he declared that the United States would support any ASEAN proposals aimed at getting Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea and solving the 6-year-old Kampuchean problem. However, he offered neither American leadership nor any new initiatives, though some ASEAN leaders have been urging Washington to take the lead on the Kampuchean issue.

While in Thailand, Shultz visited a Kampuchean refugee camp and met with leaders of Kampuchea's national resistance movement on the Thai-Kampuchean border. The secretary of state is the highest US official to meet with Democratic Kampuchea fighters since the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea in 1979.

Later, Shultz announced that Washington would provide an additional US\$3 million to help Thai border villagers whose lives and work have been severely disrupted by last winter's Vietnamese dry-season offensive in Kampuchea.

It so happened that before Shultz's departure for the Asian and Pacific tour, Hanoi announced that it would turn over to Washington the remains of 26 Americans killed in the Viet Nam War and proposed high-level talks on the matter. Shultz welcomed Hanoi's overture but refused to link it with the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and other issues. He told reporters in Kuala Lumpur that the normalization of

US-Vietnamese relations could hardly be realized as long as Viet Nam's troops continued to occupy Kampuchea.

Economic relations were another major topic high on the agenda during Shultz's tour.

In recent years, the ASEAN countries and their six developed partners have embarked on economic and industrial co-operation beneficial to both sides. But the cheaper agricultural products, raw materials and semi-finished products traded by the ASEAN nations for the developed countries' expensive industrial goods have left the ASEAN countries with a severe trade imbalance. High import tariffs and protectionism, as well as the unreasonable prevailing international monetary system, have also upset the ASEAN members.

At the Kuala Lumpur conference, Shultz put forward a five-point action programme for economic improvement and called on the conference participants to respond. The US programme, among other things, called for a reduction in US federal spending and fiscal deficit and a new round of world trade talks.

After hard discussions, the United States, Japan, the EEC and other dialogue partners promised to cut some tariffs, increase imports and buy more goods from ASEAN members.

The third purpose of Shultz's trip was an attempt to patch up the crisis-ridden ANZUS defence pact. His talks in Canberra with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke, Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden and Defence Minister Kim Beazley replaced a previously scheduled meeting of ANZUS foreign ministers. That meeting was cancelled because of New Zealand's continuing refusal since last February to allow US nuclear warships to call at its ports.

The Canberra talks marked the

first time New Zealand did not take part in the annual ANZUS consultations.

Meanwhile, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange is under strong pressure at home to push legislation that would bar nuclear vessels from visiting New Zealand ports. On the possibility of such legislation, Shultz issued a warning on July 16, "If New Zealand takes formal action to formalize its ban on nuclear ships, the United States would be forced

to look at the future of the ANZUS treaty."

Despite the US warning, New Zealand reaffirmed its determination to keep nuclear ships out of its ports, but at the same time Wellington made it clear that it had no intention of pulling out of the ANZUS defence pact.

With the dispute over US nuclear warships still unsolved, the future of the ANZUS treaty remains as unclear as it was before Shultz's tour.

produced in Western Europe. And, until the beginning of the 1960s, computer companies in West European countries were powerful competitors. But awed by the high costs, Western Europe's computer manufacturers retreated from the competition. In so doing, all of Western Europe's industrial structure fell behind.

The second lesson is that the government must pay attention to the computer industry. In the 1940s and mid-50s, computer research in the United States was largely dependent on government funding. Meanwhile the Federal Republic of Germany did nothing.

Due to strong support by the US government, the cost of computers declined sharply. For example, the per unit cost of the first group of integrated circuit boards in 1962 was about US\$50. It fell to US\$2 by 1968. And by 1973 the cost had declined to only US\$0.60. As a result, Western Europe fell far behind.

The third lesson for Western Europe is that it cannot sit around and wait for the market to develop for new technologies. That's what West European countries did with computers while the United States and Japan were busy stimulating an artificial market demand. In the process, the United States and Japan became the principal market forces.

By pooling their talents and resources, the West European nations hope to make up much of the ground they have lost in the high-tech race. The Paris conference may be seen as an important step towards such co-operation.



## Western Europe

# Nations Line Up Behind Eureka

**The unanimous acceptance of France's Eureka programme by 17 West European nations indicates a broad willingness to strengthen Europe's high-technology position. However, Eureka still faces many difficulties.**

by XIN ZONG

FOREIGN ministers and research ministers from 10 European Community member nations, future EC members Spain and Portugal and five non-member countries — Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Finland — met in Paris July 17 to discuss France's proposal for a high-technology research programme named Eureka.

The meeting marked the first time so many European leaders have gathered to discuss technological co-operation. The delegates agreed to meet again in Bonn before November 15.

Eureka, proposed by French President Francois Mitterrand three months ago, is aimed at enhancing co-operation between West European countries in the fields of sophisticated technology. The idea is for European nations to pool their resources in develop-

ing optronics, lasers particle beams, artificial intelligence and fifth-generation computers so as to meet the challenge of modern technology and narrow Europe's technology gap with the United States and Japan.

Over the past decade, Western Europe has lagged behind the United States and Japan in new industries. Some high-tech products produced by Japan account for as much as 90 percent of the world market. Meanwhile, traditional industries, many of which have stagnated, predominate in the West European countries. As a result, unemployment has remained high all across.

The first lesson Western Europe must learn in the development of its high-technology industry is to plan for the future. The industrial structure must be readjusted so as to anticipate the demand for new technologies and products.

The world's first computer was

# Li's US Visit Improves Bilateral Relations

by LIU YOUYUAN

Our Special Correspondent

WITH some effort, but much warmth, the convalescing President Ronald Reagan bid a welcome to President Li Xian-nian at a July 23 ceremony on the South Lawn of the White House.

"On behalf of the people of the United States," said Reagan, looking fit but slightly pale 10 days after undergoing cancer surgery, "I say *huan ying*, welcome."

Li replied that he was "touched" by Reagan's presence. "I am very happy to see you are recovering so fast," he added.

Li arrived in Washington on a state visit the day before, following a successful tour of Canada. At Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, he and his wife, Madame Lin Jiamei, were greeted by Secretary of State George Shultz and Mrs. Shultz, together with a crowd of well-wishers.

As the first Chinese head of state to visit the United States, Li declared at the White House that the purpose of his visit was "to deepen mutual understanding, enhance our bilateral relations, increase the friendship between our two peoples, and safeguard world peace."

Reagan, too, sounded a statesmanlike note: "We Americans highly value the ties we have built with the people of China in these last 13 years." He said, "We wish for the people of China what we wish for ourselves—to live in peace and to enjoy prosperity. By working together the people of both our countries can achieve this noble goal."

After the ceremony, the two leaders retired to the Blue Room of the White House for a 25-minute meeting.

The remaining two and a half days of Li's stay in Washington were a relentlessly busy schedule of meetings, dinners, lunches and receptions.

His itinerary then took him to Chicago, Los Angeles and Hawaii. In all these places, the Chinese president met local officials and other community leaders. He also honoured the opening of the new Chinese Consulate General in Chicago, toured Disneyland and Hollywood in Los Angeles, and visited Pearl Harbour and saw the school Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great Chinese revolutionary, attended in Honolulu.

In California, Vice-Premier Li Peng had a separate schedule which included visits to several factories and research institutions in the famous Silicon Valley. He rejoined Chinese delegation in Los Angeles before they flew on to

Honolulu to wind up their US visit.

## Bilateral Relations

Sino-American relations dominated many speeches at public and private meetings between the hosts and guests during the tour. Much progress has been made since the two countries established diplomatic ties in 1979, despite frequent frictions. Two-way trade topped US\$6 billion in 1984 (compared with US\$96 million in 1972), making the United States China's third largest trading partner after Japan and Hongkong. The US is now the biggest overseas investor in China. By the end of last year, direct US investment in China totalled more than US\$700 million. About 60 Sino-US joint ventures have been launched, and more are under consideration. Over 100 scientific and technological cooperation projects have also been mandated. More than 10,000 Chinese scholars and students are teaching or studying in the US, and some 3,500 American students

President Li Xiannian addressing the welcoming ceremony held in his honour by President Reagan.



have come to China since 1979.

For all these achievements, however, many improvements remain to be made. Although Sino-US trade has increased by about 40 percent annually over the past six years, it still makes up less than 1 percent of the total US foreign trade for the period. Restrictive or protectionist US trade policies are a major impediment. "Country of origin" regulations imposed on textile imports last year, for instance, caused a 25 percent fall in Chinese textile exports to the United States in the first four months of 1985.

Also, though the Reagan administration has eased some restrictions on technology transfers to China since June 1983, China remains subject to national security restrictions and COCOM examinations. (COCOM, the Co-ordinating Committee for Export Control, is a Paris-based agency which oversees East-West trade.)

During his White House talks with Reagan, Li expressed grave concern over the rising trend towards trade protectionism in the United States. More and more restrictions were being placed on China's main export goods, he said, noting that if the trend continues for long, it will inevitably increase China's trade imbalance with the United States — already running at US\$14 billion for 1972-84 — and affect bilateral trade. On technology transfers, he said he recognized that the US has made efforts in recent years to ease some restrictions, but added that "there has been no substantial progress on the issue."

Far more serious is the Taiwan issue, which, Li warned Reagan, remains the major obstacle to the substantive improvement of Sino-US relations. A settlement in accordance with the "one country, two systems" concept put forward by China for the island's reunification with the mainland would be conducive to peace in Asia and the

world, and would also benefit relations between Washington and Beijing, he added.

But when asked during a subsequent television interview whether China would ever use force to settle the Taiwan question, he said: "We have always stood for peaceful reunification, but never have we promised not to use non-peaceful means to resolve the issue."

Overall, Li added, Sino-US relations have been fairly stable in recent years, and he hoped to see more substantial progress during Reagan's second term of office.

### International Issues

While international issues of common concern were only touched on by Li and Reagan in their meeting, they were dealt with "in detail" during his talks with Secretary of State George Shultz.

There, the Chinese president said he hoped that the US-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva and the coming US-Soviet summit meeting could produce results favourable to world peace. On the Middle East issue, he lauded emerging trends favourable to a settlement of the regional problem. He said the Reagan administration should take action to help resolve the Middle East question fairly and reasonably, and should not miss the opportunity. On Kampuchea, he said China will continue to support the tripartite resistance coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk in its fight against Vietnamese aggression, and hopes to see its unity strengthened. China will not help any single faction take power in Phnom Penh in the future, nor will it support moves to exclude any one faction, Li said.

Li also told US reporters that China and the Soviet Union have improved their relations "a little." But, he added, there can be no normalization unless the "three obstacles" — the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the presence of

large number of Soviet troops along the Chinese border, and Moscow's support for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea — are removed. Even if these blocks were taken away, there would be no return to the Sino-Soviet alliance of the 1950s. China's independent foreign policy, he said, means that China will not ally itself with this or that big power. The United States need not get nervous about an improved relationship between Moscow and Beijing, he said. Likewise, the Soviet Union need not feel uneasy about an improved Sino-US relationship. China will be pleased if the Soviet-US Geneva arms control talks are a success and the meeting between Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev scheduled for November this year goes well, thus resulting in an improvement in their relations, he said.

### Nuclear Co-operation Pact

A highlight of Li's US visit was the signing of a Sino-US agreement on co-operation in peaceful use of nuclear power. Acclaimed by the American press as a "historic accord," the agreement was in doubt almost until the signing ceremony took place on the afternoon of July 23.

"We are pleased that all difficulties seemed to have been resolved, so that the agreement can go ahead," said Carl Walfke, director of the Atomic Industrial Forum, in a telephone interview. "We have a number of companies in the United States which are very interested in the Chinese programme and which are ready and able and willing to make a good contribution there. It might turn out to be a major area in Chinese-American co-operation."

A spokesman for the Westinghouse Corp. also applauded the pact. "The potential benefits to the US in both jobs and improving our trade balance are large," he

*(Continued on p. 25.)*

# PEASANT PAINTINGS

Grazing donkeys.  
by Wang Xiuqing



Ducks.

by Ruan Sidi





Corner of a kitchen.  
by Zhang Xinying



Feeding chickens. by Qiao Caiqin



New horseshoes.

by Zhang Fenglan



Harvesting dates.





Village theatre.

by Yao Zhenzhu

Parking.

by Luo Zhijian



by Meng Runfeng



Cattle crossing a river.

by Shen Xiaomei



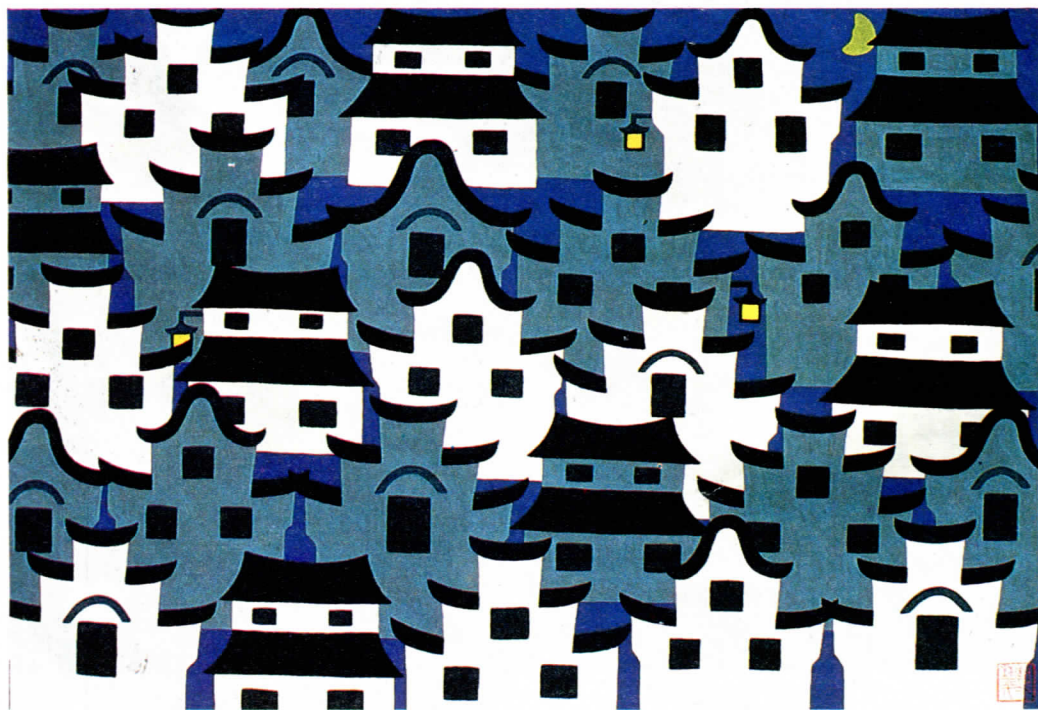
Livestock market.

by Qiao Shanhe



New Year's Eve.

by Zhang Zongxiao



Small town.  
by Tao Linping

# My Revelation From Peasants' Paintings

More than the simple drawings of villagers, however, the peasants' paintings from the Loess Plateau also harked back to the origins of Oriental art and reflected some of the modern ways of "seeing" used by Picasso.

by YU FENG

**I**N many museums, we find artifacts from our ingenious ancestors — coloured pottery painted with dark red patterns, wild bulls, deer, divine dragons, birds and human figures carved or painted on stone. When we realize these artists created such articles while living on animal flesh and blood, clothed in animal skins, braving snowstorms and battling fierce animals, we can only feel amazed.

Equally amazing are the contemporary Yijun peasants' paintings recently on display in China's National Art Gallery in Beijing. These contemporary artists have created works resembling those of their ancestors, as if the artists who lived 5,000 years ago had come back to life. In the new Loess Plateau paintings, however, the artists depicted the life of modern villages with modern pen and brush and created richer, more lively works than had their ancestral brethren.

I was told most of the current Loess Plateau painters are women — young girls, housewives and grandmothers from Shaanxi townships. Generally these women work in the fields in the spring, help the men harvest in the autumn, and stay busy with daily chores such as cooking, caring for children, feeding pigs, hauling firewood and

doing embroidery. Only during winter time are they able to immerse themselves in their artistic creations on heated brick beds. The white papercuts on the arched cave entrances, which the Yijun women made, are indeed a papercut show.

Yijun is a city midway between Yanan and Xian in northern Shaanxi. Two thousand years ago Yijun and its surrounding areas were a political and cultural centre, an inevitable passageway for traders and battling soldiers.

Today Yanan grottoes, which wind for several hundred kilometres, still can be seen in the area. About 15 years ago, a teacher from the Central Academy of Fine Arts volunteered to investigate the

art of northern Shaanxi. While studying the Yanan grottoes, a treasure trove of stone engravings, he also discovered folk art scattered in various counties and townships. Yijun papercuts and embroidery were among his findings.

The present paintings on display were done in the last three years in the one- or two-month classes which the Yijun Cultural Centre sponsored for the local peasant women. These women, who are all amateurs, were provided the necessary equipment, but were not given any instructions — only words of encouragement. They were free to paint whatever they thought most beautiful, following the artistic tradition of their ancestors.

An Eagle Catches a Hare.



The author is a noted painter and writer, and a Standing Committee member of the Chinese Artists' Association.

I was surprised by the enchantment of the drawings. Such enchantment is exclusive to peasants' paintings. Earlier, art lovers became acquainted with paintings by Jinshan peasants of Jiangsu. Some of the Jinshan paintings have been exported to art lovers around the world. But, the style of painting in Loess Plateau is different from that of the coastal peasants of Jiangsu. The latter originated from embroidery and is soft and exquisite, in spite of the influence from outside. However, the former are bold and crude and have only local influences. Although Huxian peasants' paintings also come from Shaanxi Province, the paintings of Yijun are again vastly different from those by Huxian peasants. The reason being that the manner of coaching the peasants among the two groups differs.

Look at the painting "An Eagle Catches a Hare." What forceful wings the eagle has! The artist uses the traditional papercut style to portray the eagle's beautiful plumage in saw-edge-like decorative lines which depict the characteristics of a moving body. Although in reality an eagle's wings

cannot roll up and down at the same time, the image is one of illusory movement. The red flowers and green leaves at the bottom of the piece fill empty space, while also show the relative height of the eagle.

"Herding Sheep" has unexpected interest. The mother sheep amidst luxuriant grass dotted with small wild flowers has a lamb in her semi-transparent womb and another lamb sucking under her belly. The lamb inside the womb looks anxious to get out and suck under the belly too. From the painting, the viewers sense that the propagation of the sheep affects the painter's wealth and happiness. If not for the sheep-owner's careful observation and love for the sheep and their livelihood, the painting would not have such a naive and wonderful quality.

Some of the other paintings simultaneously present the three dimensions of the heads of a donkey, a horse or a human being from the front as well as from the left and right sides. In "Raising Donkeys" for instance, the three

shapes are so clear and definite and the colour contrasts are so strong that my artist-friends cannot but exclaim: "This is really Picasso!" Yes, it looks very similar to some of Picasso's famous works, which also present the front and side views of a human face. What does all this mean?

This reminds me of another phenomenon. For a long time, China's folk art has been acclaimed by professional artists and foreigners. The reason for the latter's love of Chinese folk art is not solely the foreigners' appreciation of what is novel, what is different from their own artists' styles.

A fever for oriental art emerged with the modernist school in the West at the beginning of this century. In the last few years, that fever for Chinese art has intensified. Modern Western schools, however, have become so diverse that some have nothing to do with oriental art. The French artist, Henri Matisse (1869-1954) was the first to absorb the beauty of oriental spirit and form. Art critic Wu Jiafeng summarized Matisse's orientalism as having the following qualities: plain decoration, a well-organized structure, a rhythm in the lines and brilliant colour (or more precisely the brilliance of colour contrast).

In my view, the peasants' paintings from Yijun also have these four characteristics. Speaking in a broad sense, it can be said that China's folk art embraces more or less these four characteristics and directly contrasts the work of the sophisticated artists, which emphasizes space, active temperament, subtlety and lighter shades. Picasso experienced many changes in his style. Some of Picasso's works (especially the period immediately before cubism) also have oriental characteristics.

Who influenced whom? Did

Herding Sheep.





Smoking pipes.



A smiling imp.

Picasso influence the Yijun artists or was it the other way around?

It was neither one way or the other. The two just happened to think in the same way. But there is something more than a mere accident at work here. Like Picasso, Yijun women are unconstrained artists — artists who draw from inspiration and express their lives as they see them, directly on to the canvas.

To draw a portrait, if the model is mobile and if the artist draws not just from one fixed angle, he, or she, will find the changes of the human face that exist in its frontal and profile views. Yijun women artists and Picasso noticed these changes. Equally faithful to what they had observed, they painted faces combining frontal and profile views. Actually they are not the only ones who found the omnipresent nature of a mobile object. Many of the Buddhist statues in Chinese temples have one head and one body, but with a frontal and two profile views. There are also Guanyin (a Bodhi-

sattva) statues with one thousand hands. Apart from the religious interpretation, ancient sculptors also might have based their art on the same kind of impression from which Picasso and the Yijun women had worked.

These artists only intended to avoid the traditional way of expression — presenting a fixed view from a fixed angle — something like the efforts of ancient mural artists who painted various themes of one story into a single picture. Any kind of art, whether it originated in the East or the West, can develop and gain new life through new discoveries. Hence, as many people agree, art is creation and a good artist is one who is good at creating. To create does not mean to run wild with one's expressions. The success of an artistic creation depends on economic development, social trends, current aesthetic standards and many other complicated factors.

Yijun peasants' paintings may inspire people to ponder other

questions, such as how to discover and foster the numerous traditional arts that remain buried in the rural areas throughout China; how to preserve and spread the fruits of these folk arts (setting up folk art centres, for instance); and how professional artists can learn from these arts (not just by copying them, but by discovering the laws governing them). These questions can all be put on the artistic agenda today while the country heads for an economic "take-off" and artistic prosperity. □



**CORRECTION:** In issue No. 29, page 20, Table 9-A, under the column "Annual income per family member," line three "Below 80 yuan" should read "above 60 yuan." From line four down to line 10, the word "Below" should be "above". On page 21, Table 9-B, under the column "Annual income per family member," line three "Below 180 yuan" should read "above 120 yuan." From line four down to line 11, the word "Below" should be "above".

# SDI: Western Europe Faces Challenge

**The struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union over Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) is forcing Western Europe to come to major decisions in the political, military and technological fields. Western Europe is co-ordinating policies to cope with the new challenge.**

by XING HUA

**T**AKING advantage of the initially relaxed atmosphere that surrounded the resumption of US-Soviet arms talks in Geneva last March, Western Europe sought to further improve relations with Eastern Europe and reinforce its position in European affairs. But in the meantime the two superpowers have continued their arms race and tried to develop space weapons. Their struggle over the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) proposed by the United States has caused many thorny problems for Western Europe. West European nations are readjusting themselves so as to meet the new challenge.

After an absence of more than a year, arms negotiators from the United States and the Soviet Union finally returned to the negotiation table in Geneva in March. Despite the slow progress of the talks, the resumption of the talks in a short time and the decision to hold a long-cherished summit within the year serve as evidence that both the United States and the Soviet Union, out of their own interest and need, are now more flexible in their approach. While strengthening their military might, they resorted to negotiations. Observers in Europe began to read these developments as a signal that the superpower confrontation was

eased a bit. Even their wrangling over intermediate-range missiles in Europe became less fierce and influential.

How did Western Europe evaluate the changed situation?

First, because Europe is in the dangerous middle of the US-Soviet scramble for supremacy ever since the 1980s, it longs for an end to the arms race and a return to stability. Therefore, Western Europe attaches great importance to even the slightest relaxation of tensions, even if the relaxation is more mood than substance. With the tension somewhat reduced, West European leaders began working to improve East-West relations.

The Federal Republic of Germany, which is on the front line of the US-Soviet confrontation, pins more hopes on this changed situation, believing that now it is more feasible than in the 1970s to gain sustained and substantial result.

Second, in the face of the acute confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, Western Europe has no way out but to lean more towards the United States. This leaves West European leaders very little room for manoeuvring in their dealings with the two superpowers and in working out policies concerning

European affairs. Even so, West European leaders have made efforts to improve relations with Eastern Europe while urging both the United States and the Soviet Union to return to the bargaining table. When the talks were resumed, Western Europe declared that it could and should have more say in East-West relations and European affairs. As the Geneva talks, which Western Europe didn't participate, are vital to the future of Western Europe, the leaders did their best to prevent the US-Soviet dialogue from damaging its special interests.

In a nutshell, Western Europe valued dearly the slight thaw in US-Soviet relations. West European leaders believed that the international situation had come to a crossroad and no chance should be lost to influence both the United States and the Soviet Union and its allies.

## Diplomatic Initiatives

To make the most of the better climate that followed the Geneva talks, Western Europe mounted a flurry of diplomatic activities.

(1) Working between the United States and the Soviet Union, West European leaders tried to move both parties into serious and patient negotiations for an agreement, especially an

agreement on the crucial intermediate-range missiles. Meanwhile, these leaders asked the two superpowers to make further concessions in order to achieve success in other arms talks and to reduce the military threat to Europe. To lay a solid foundation for improving East-West relations and to cash in on the political and economic benefits that would accompany such improvement, Western Europe argued that arms reduction should go hand in hand with political, economic and cultural contacts between Eastern and Western Europe.

(2) Cherishing hopes for new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, West European leaders closely watched development in the Kremlin, looking for a chance to influence the Soviet stance. But Western Europe, preoccupied with the Soviet Union's powerful intermediate-range missiles and its conventional forces deployed in Eastern Europe, stands by the United States in questions concerning the safety and interest of the West. This support is designed to enable the US negotiations to force the Soviet Union into arms concessions. A case in point is the West European refusal of Moscow's suggestion of a concurrent freeze on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. While supporting the US position in talks with the Soviet Union, Western Europe called on the United States to consult with West European leaders frequently, a demand aimed at encouraging the US negotiators to keep the European point of view in mind.

(3) Western Europe has strengthened its contacts with Eastern Europe with a view to reducing the influence of the two superpowers in Europe and gaining more say for the small and medium-sized countries. Recent years have seen more and more contacts between Western and Eastern Europe. Although German Demo-

cratic Republic's leader Erich Honeckers' postponement of his planned visit to Federal Germany last year handicapped the East-West dialogue, contact across the border picked up as 1985 progressed.

As there have been no major changes in the European situation and Western Europe has not significantly strengthened its hand in the Europe-US-Soviet triangle, West European leaders have made only small progress in implementing their policies. The recently intensified scramble for military supremacy in space between the United States and the Soviet Union is a serious challenge to Western Europe, which is in no position to wield major influence diplomatically.

## Problems

Paradoxically, the US-Soviet scramble for military supremacy has become more fierce since the resumption of the Geneva talks. As the two are evenly matched in military might, each seeks a chance to gain the upper hand. As space and other new technology has become more advanced, they have turned more and more to consider space the battlefield of the future. Backed by its economic and technical strength, the Reagan administration pledged to develop a space-based defence system that would give the United States a decisive military edge over the Soviet Union and drain Moscow's finances when the Soviets try to match wits. The "Star Wars" plan would also, Reagan hoped, boost the United States' own economic and technological development. In total disregard of the Soviet opposition and domestic protest, the Reagan administration decided to begin research on SDI and declared the space defence system non-negotiable in the Geneva talks. Recognizing the potential threat of a space-based defence system, the

Soviet Union has left no stone unturned in its attempts to derail the plan. The struggle that has ensued also has an enormous impact on East-West relations, the Western alliance and relations between the West European nations. The struggle has put West European leaders in a bind — should they fight SDI, join it, fund it, denounce it or just wait and see what happens?

The Soviet Union has insisted that SDI should be a topic of negotiations in the Geneva talks. This has dimmed the prospect for success in the talks. To force the United States to make concessions on space weapons, the Soviet Union will adopt a more rigid stance on strategic nuclear missiles and intermediate-range missiles. Thus the present round of arms talks will falter and the arms race will continue unbridled. The US push for a strategic defence system will inevitably prompt the Soviet Union to develop new defensive and offensive weapons, leading to a new round in the arms race. With such prospects, Western Europe's dream of better East-West relations and stability looks unlikely to become reality.

The space arms race will have a significant impact on the economy and technology of the participants. The SDI will promote the development of a wide range of sophisticated technologies, 90 percent of them based in the civilian sector. Western Europe lags behind the United States in most high-tech industries. If the West European countries refuse to join the US in building SDI, they will fall further behind.

However, as the United States has kept high-tech research results from Western Europe, these countries would gain little from co-operation with the United States. In fact, they may lose more in the form of talent flowing into the United States than they stand to gain. These

countries will be in such an unequal position that they will only be able to produce parts for SDI. The United States will deal directly with European corporations and research organizations, leaving the governments in the lurch. Because most West European countries stand to gain so little by participating in the research, their leaders are at a loss as to what to do.

Furthermore, from the long-term point of view, the development of SDI would change the nuclear strategy of the West. In the face of the Soviet Union's powerful conventional forces, Western Europe must rely on a nuclear deterrent for its security. A change in the nuclear strategy, leaders feel, could increase the danger. In addition, if Washington and Moscow establish "nuclear umbrellas" to protect themselves, the British and French nuclear forces will lose their effectiveness in nuclear deterrence. Their security will be in jeopardy. At the same time, the United States will be much safer than Western Europe. Thus the United States would be unlikely to use its nuclear weapons deployed on its own territory to provide security for Western Europe. In effect, the security of the United States and Europe will be easily separated. Europe could easily become the "idealistic battlefield" for the United States and the Soviet Union. Western Europe, therefore, cannot help but be suspicious of the US initiative. However, when Washington and Moscow are deep in confrontation, Western Europe has to distance itself from Moscow in order to maintain Western unity.

In summary, the struggle between the superpowers over strategic defence issues is forcing Western Europe to make a difficult decision in the political, military and technological fields, which are vital to the immediate interest as

well as future of Western Europe. Though the resumption of the Geneva arms talks looked like an opportunity for Western Europe to play a greater role, the "Star Wars" rivalry has presented West European leaders with a stern test. They have to work exceptionally hard to cope with the rivalry which is gaining momentum from time to time.

### Co-ordinating Policies

Faced with contradictions, the countries in Western Europe must take differing routes to best suit their needs.

Federal Republic of Germany depends heavily on the United States for defence. Because it has no nuclear weapons of its own and hopes to pay a role in non-nuclear strategic defence system, FRG has supported the US initiative. Chancellor Helmut Kohl pointed out that SDI entails both opportunity and risk. If Western Europe can join in the US plan and exert some influence on it, said Kohl, it will be able to avoid danger. The Federal German government has indicated that it will consider joining the SDI research effort.

Britain's position is similar to the FRG's, but it is cool to plans for a joint West European effort and has not been as active a supporter as Bonn.

Strong in maintaining the independence and self-reliance of Western Europe, France is worried that the US plan would cripple nuclear deterrence and render its independent arsenal powerless, so French leaders are suspicious of the US plan. They have even publicly criticized SDI and refused to join the research effort. French leaders have also argued that Europe stands to gain little from the technological benefits of building SDI. The United States, they contend, will not truly treat the West European nations as partners. Therefore,

France put forward its Eureka proposal, which calls for a joint West European research effort in six new-born technologies. Denmark and Norway, among others, have also refused to join the SDI research work.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have initiated lobbying efforts to further their positions. Moscow has lashed out at Federal Germany while working to draw support from France and Italy. Washington has urged Western Europe to support SDI and to join its research programme. US leaders have also worked to minimize the division in the Western camp that has resulted. With US and Soviet pressure increasing, West European countries have not had much time to consult one another and adopt a common position. As a result, their differences have deepened. France and Federal Germany have clashed over SDI on a number of occasions.

The disputes between France and Federal Germany greatly weaken Western Europe's position. Other nations in Western Europe have realized its seriousness and have attempted to patch up their differences. Federal Germany and France have responded positively, agreeing to hold a joint meeting of foreign and defence ministers and a special summit to co-ordinate their SDI positions. FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher recently visited France, where he stressed that the two nations have identical security needs and should co-ordinate their stands. At the same time, he reaffirmed his country's support for France's Eureka project. France has claimed that SDI and Eureka are incompatible at present, but a bridge between them could be constructed. The differences between Federal Germany and France over SDI and Eureka have been somewhat narrowed. In addition, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey



Howe recently visited France and expressed his interest in Eureka. Britain, apparently, does not intend to miss out on this chance for high-tech co-operation.

It is not easy for all the West European countries to adopt the same stand on SDI. It is estimated that after the consultations, most countries will take some kind of role in the SDI and Eureka project as well. By joining the US plan, they will win political points with the United States. They also stand to reap economic and technological benefits from the SDI research. Meanwhile, by taking part in the Eureka project, they will be advancing Western Europe's level of research in sophisticated technology.

The economic strength of Western Europe is weak when compared to the United States, and it is difficult to co-ordinate the interests among the countries there. There will be difficulties in working jointly to develop new-born technology. However, the debate over SDI has sounded an alarm for Western Europe. If they do not get a jump on the new technologies, the nations of Western Europe will lag behind economically and will have a difficult time maintaining their independence in international affairs. At present, the voices calling for strengthening unity and catching up with the

United States and Japan sound loud.

Scientific and technological co-operation among West European countries has, indeed, made progress. The European Space Agency, set up in 1975, has launched its Ariane rockets and is developing a 10-year plan to build an independent space capability.

The fact that the nations of Western Europe have intensified their joint efforts to develop technology is proof that the US-Soviet war of words over "Star Wars" has forced Western Europe to stand on its own. Despite the tug-of-war being played between the two superpowers, Western Europe will unite to meet the changing situation. □

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## Chinese 300

(Chinese-English, Chinese-French editions)

This book is designed to help foreigners taking short courses in Chinese. It may be used as a basic textbook or a drill book for listening and speaking by beginners and those who have mastered up to 1,000 Chinese characters.

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(Continued from p. 14.)

said. "A plant order will mean as many as 4,000-5,000 jobs over a 5 to 6-year period, and that will be a billion-dollar contribution to relieving the (US) trade balance."

Roger Sullivan, executive vice-president of the US-China Trade Council, added: "The agreement

has very important commercial value. With this agreement, US companies can compete with the French, Japanese and German in selling nuclear equipment to China."

No less important are the three other agreements signed at the same time. They are a new accord on cultural exchanges, a protocol on co-operation in educational

exchanges, and a Sino-US fishery agreement.

At the signing ceremony, Vice-President George Bush described the pacts as an "appropriate symbol of the success" of Li's visit. They "mark the beginning of a new stage in the economic, technological, educational and cultural co-operation between our two countries," noted Li Peng.

# Making Law a Household Word in China

*A national conference was held in mid-June to discuss ways of disseminating knowledge of Chinese law to all the country's citizens. Here, Minister of Justice Zou Yu shares his ideas with "Beijing Review" correspondent Jing Wei. — Ed.*

**Question:** What is your opinion of China's legal system?

**Answer:** China has come a long way since 1979 in tightening up its legal system. In the last six years, we have enacted more than 300 political, economic, social and other laws and decrees, and enhanced the awareness of the law among the populace. Generally speaking, the legislation is being enforced smoothly. All this has enabled China to quickly terminate the lawlessness which characterized the decade-long chaos of the "cultural revolution" and to achieve social stability and sustained economic development.

But there is still a general weak sense of the law among Chinese citizens. Some government officials are so ignorant of the law that they merely act on government policies without seeing the importance of understanding the law. In some places there are still people who show little respect for law and never strictly carry it out. Some citizens have fallen afoul of the law or committed crimes out of their ignorance of the law.

These facts have prompted us to publicize legal knowledge nationwide. It is our hope that in five years everyone in this country will be well aware of and abide by the law.

**Q:** What are the reasons behind the general weak sense of law in China?

**A:** After several thousand years of feudal autocracy, Chinese society is handicapped by a low level of education. As a result, some



citizens are not aware of the law and do not abide by it. Some government functionaries have, through the long years of revolutionary wars, fostered the habit of acting upon Party policies alone. They hate reactionary law because they were oppressed by it in the old society. And this hatred led them to look down upon the revolutionary legal system even after they won the revolution. Indeed, long after the founding of the People's Republic there is still a tendency to overlook the law. The lawless influence of the decade of chaos has yet to be completely eradicated. These are the historical and social roots of low popular awareness of the law. These problems can be solved only through patient, meticulous education about the socialist legal system.

## Need of Social Development

**Q:** Will the national campaign to popularize the law divert people's attention from China's modernization drive?

**A:** The modernization drive and the campaign to publicize the law supplement, rather than contradict, each other. Philosophically speaking, the economy is the base and the law is the superstructure. Specific laws are predicated on a given economy while reacting on it. The situation in China is, I should say, that the law does not fully serve the economy. It is precisely for this purpose — to give full play to the law's role in safeguarding the socialist economic base and ensure smoother economic development in a politically stable society — that we have decided to popularize legal knowledge among our people.

**Q:** Can you cite a few examples?

**A:** Certainly. The Constitution, for example, says that the basis of China's socialist economic system is socialist public ownership of the means of production, and that socialist public property is sacred and inviolable. But a few years ago some peasants, not knowing these stipulations, indiscriminately cut down trees. Only after the Forest Law was publicized and strictly enforced was this law-breaking act kept in check.

People also need legal expertise in carrying out economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries. Once, a Shanghai glass factory was asked to pay £12.5 million for technology from a foreign company. But because the factory's negotiators were well-versed in the Patent Law, they succeeded in striking a deal at £520,000.

The development of a commodity economy has increased the number of contracts signed in China. Last year alone, 600 million business contracts were signed. But due to ignorance of the Economic Contract Law, some managers have been taken in and many disputes caused. Peas-

ant-run factories in Jiangsu Province's Wujin County, for example, for a time could not figure out how to retrieve more than 100 million yuan in loans. Only after they studied the Economic Contract Law last year did they realize that they could solve the problem through the law. In this way, they succeeded in recovering 30 million yuan in six months.

Another example is the town of Sanchahe in Jilin Province, where the crime rate ran as high as 1.5 per thousand prior to 1981. The situation began to improve in 1982, when the local government launched a law publicity drive and mobilized local people to fight against crime. As a result, the crime rate dropped to 0.7 per thousand in 1984. This shows that popularizing the legal system helps prevent crime and stabilize society.

### **Laws to Be Popularized**

**Q: Which laws will be publicized in the next five years?**

**A:** We will systematically publicize the Constitution, the Criminal Law, the Law Governing Criminal Procedures, the Law Governing Civil Procedures, the Marriage Law, the Inheritance Law, the Economic Contract Law, the Patent Law, the Law on Environmental Protection, the Prescription Law, the Forest Law, tax laws, regulations for penalizing those who disrupt public security, and other legislations closely linked to people's daily lives such as regulations on fire and traffic control. A clear understanding of these laws will turn everyone into law-abiding citizens able to distinguish lawful from unlawful.

**Q: Are all citizens required to know everything about the law?**

**A:** All citizens are required to study the aforementioned laws and regulations, but the requirements are not the same for everyone. In

publicizing the law, we especially target two groups of people: Officials and the young.

**Q: Why this emphasis?**

**A:** Because it is important for government workers to be well-versed in and act on the law. This has a great bearing on enforcing the law and ensuring the smooth progress of the economic development. Only when officials know the law, abide by it and act strictly according to it, can they become examples for other citizens to follow.

The young are the future of the country, so legal education is essential to their healthy growth and to the country's long-term political stability.

### **Ways and Means**

**Q: There are vast differences between cities and rural areas, as well as in education of the populace as a whole. How will you take these into account in your campaign?**

**A:** After a year of trial and preparation, we have learnt to publicize the law in a variety of ways. Urban dwellers, for example, will take training courses, and legal education will become part of the curricula of universities and middle and primary schools. In the countryside, local officials will be responsible for making the law known to every villager. Or, where conditions permit, peasants may attend law education classes.

**Q: Now that the responsibility system, which links income with output, has been introduced in the countryside, are the peasants willing to attend spare-time law classes?**

**A:** I'll answer this question by telling you what is happening in Jianhu County, Jiangsu Province. The peasants there received legal education in spare-time schools which have been highly acclaimed for their tangible results.

To date, 12 spare-time schools have been set up in the county's 18 townships and towns, and all its 423 villages have sponsored their own classes. One-fourth of Jianhu County's 760,000 people have attended these schools or classes. Some have already finished teaching the Constitution, the Marriage Law and the regulations for penalizing public security violators.

The example of Jianhu County shows that peasants are only too willing to learn if they can be convinced that the law is closely related to their own interests, and if legal education is conducted in a proper way and at the proper time.

Jidun Village, for instance, has designated the tenth of every month as a law education day, and local residents arrange their work so they can get to their classes on time. They were so enthusiastic about the law, in fact, that even a 77-year-old was studying avidly. "Although I won't do anything against the law, I can use what I've learnt to teach the kids," he said. A peasant woman said, "It's so bad in the past we didn't have a chance to learn the law. My husband wouldn't have been sent to jail had the village started running law classes earlier." Her husband was jailed in 1983 for storing stolen things.

**Q: Since spare-time law schools are an effective means for disseminating legal knowledge among the peasants, why don't you set up these schools throughout the countryside?**

**A:** Our principle is to proceed from local conditions. The situation in some places is not as good as that in Jianhu County. Also running a spare-time law school requires classrooms, teaching materials, competent teachers and a certain amount of funds. Therefore, you cannot require all villages to use this method of publicizing the legal system. □

### Import of Foreign Funds Quickened

A stable political situation, a thriving economy, flexible policies and an improved investment environment have quickened China's import of overseas investment. In the first six months of 1985, China signed more than 1,700 agreements and contracts with foreign businesses, importing a total of US\$3.1 billion. Of the total, US\$2.06 billion is from direct foreign investment, which represents a 400 percent increase over that of the corresponding period last year.

The Chinese government has repeatedly voiced its advocacy of joint ventures, which are a common form of economic and technological co-operation between countries. By the end of 1984, China had set up 931 joint ventures in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions with more than 20 countries and regions. Among the 687 joint ventures upon which agreements have been signed this year is the nuclear power station in Guangdong Province, which, as one of the largest and highly technical construction projects in China, is estimated to cost US\$4 billion.

This year, China has signed joint venture contracts not only with economically and technologically developed countries, but with third world countries as well. The Qinhuangdao fertilizer plant, which will be constructed with funds from China, Tunisia and Kuwait, is one such project. When completed, the plant will produce up to 600,000 tons of nitrogenous-phosphate-potash compound fertilizer a year. The fertilizer plant is the largest joint venture China has set up with other third world countries.

Apart from absorbing direct foreign investments through joint ventures, China also has used loans and funds borrowed from foreign governments and international financial organizations. According to incomplete statistics, China put US\$1.54 billion of overseas investment into actual use in the first six months of 1985, US\$820 million of which came from loans. The second-phase construction of the coal harbour in Qinhuangdao, which was undertaken with foreign loans, has been completed. The electrification of

the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, and the construction of the Shijiusuo Port and the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway are being stepped up and will be completed within this year and the next respectively. The Ningguo Cement Works and the Urumqi Chemical Fertilizer Plant, undertaken with loans from the Kuwait Fund, will begin production later this year. The construction of projects undertaken with loans granted by the World Bank has also speeded up since the beginning of this year.

From 1979 to 1984, China imported US\$17.2 billion of foreign funds. Of the figure, US\$4 billion were direct investments.

### Trade Deficit on the Rise

China's exports declined in the first six months of this year, resulting in a bigger deficit.

In the first half of 1985, China's trade volume was US\$25.68 billion, 29.26 percent more than in the same period in 1984. Imports accounted for US\$14.42 billion, an increase of 70.4 percent over the corresponding period last year. The volume of exports was US\$11.26 billion, 1.3 percent less than the same period last year. The trade deficit was US\$3.16 billion, nearly three times as much as the US\$1.1 billion in the full year of 1984.

The table on the next page shows the situation of trade between China and Japan, Hongkong, the United States and the Soviet Union in the first half of 1985.

As shown in the table, although China's trade with these countries and Hongkong increased rapidly, its exports to Hongkong and the United States decreased signifi-

cantly. And, although China's exports to Japan increased, its Japanese imports far exceeded its exports to that country, which resulted in a US\$2.3 billion deficit.

The major reason for the decline of China's export is the fall of prices on the international market which caused the prices of China's export commodities to plunge 5.9 percent. Corn, soybean and peanut prices dived more than 10 percent. Another reason for the increased deficit is the reduction in the export of cotton yarn, cloth, clothing, pigs, rabbit hair and drawnwork. The situation in China's export market, however, has been improving. The upward trend is expected in the second half of this year.

To ensure a steady development of the country's foreign trade, the state will readjust the structure of its imports in the second half of this year. Measures will be taken to restrict the repeated import of equipment and some consumer

	Import & export volume (billion US\$)	Percentage over the same period in 1984	Export volume (billion US\$)	Compared with the same period in 1984 (%)	Import volume (billion US\$)	Percentage over the same period in 1984
Japan	8.18	56	2.94	+11	5.24	102
Hongkong	4.288	28.9	2.034	-24.7	2.254	261.4
United States	2.83	13.6	0.99	-12	1.84	34.7
Soviet Union	0.61	38.8	0.32	+30.1	0.29	48.6

goods. Contracts already signed, however, will be honoured as usual and the import of goods that are needed for construction and for the people's livelihood

will not be subject to these restrictions. In the interim, China has foreign exchange reserves enough to meet the needs of the import market.

In the last few years the autonomous regional officials have tried to expand economic and technological co-operation with foreign countries, especially with the Islamic countries, and have achieved good results. In April 1985, the governor of the region, Hei Boli, headed a Moslem goodwill delegation to visit six Arab countries. They held talks on economic co-operation and cultural exchanges between the region and various Arab countries. The symposium in September is expected to further strengthen the understanding, friendship and co-operation between Ningxia and Islamic countries and to speed up the economic construction of the region.

## Ningxia to Host an Islamic Symposium

The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region will hold its first Islamic international symposium in its capital Yinchuan September 15-25 to strengthen its economic and technological co-operation with Arab countries.

According to Xu Zhi, head of the Ningxia Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department, the aims of the symposium are:

- To absorb foreign capital for exploiting rich natural resources in the region;

- To attract foreign investors to set up wholly owned enterprises or joint ventures in the region;

- To offer technical and labour services to the Islamic countries;

- To co-operate with Islamic countries in managing enterprises abroad; and

- To discuss imports, exports and cultural exchanges.

Located in the northwest, Ningxia has a population of 4 million,

one-third of whom are Huis, China's Moslem ethnic group. There are more than 1,400 mosques in the region.

Although the region is mineral rich, its potential has been limited by the region's poor transport facilities. The 1984 export volume was US\$22 million and is expected to reach US\$26 million in 1985.

The opening ceremony of the Ningxia Farming Environmental Instruments and Machines Manufacture Co. Ltd., a Sino-US joint venture.



## Li Yihua Makes Big Splash With True Grit

When the preliminary round of the Fourth World Cup Diving Tournament ended in Shanghai last April, Li Yihua was in second place — ahead of competitors from 14 countries including East Germany and the Soviet Union, but well behind her young teammate and rival, 18-year-old Li Qiaoxian. Reaching deep into her reserves of energy and determination, Li surged through the finals to build up a 20-point lead and snatch the springboard crown from her younger rival.

The strong finish was typical of the 21-year-old former country girl from Hebei Province, who has learnt to overcome her physical limitations with sheer strength of will. The oldest child in her central China peasant family, she began at an early age to help support herself. Before reaching her teens, she was already putting in long hours tending to her baby brother, cooking and boiling water. But along with her diligence, she was also showing an independent streak, often sneaking off to join the local boys at their games.

Her tomboyish antics strained her parents' nerves. They also brought her to the attention of the gymnastics teacher at a spare-time sports school in nearby Xiongxian County. She entered the school at the age of 12 and made such progress that when the coach of the Hebei Provincial Diving Team came to visit a year later, Li was picked as a potential star.

The coach's judgment, though, was based more on her energy accuracy of movement than on any innate talent: Short, muscular and broad-shouldered, Li did not have the grace of a natural gymnast.

Worse, she was not even a strong swimmer. In spite of these problems, however, she pulled through on hard work, spending extra hours in the pool and on the trampoline to improve her performance — and losing a bit of excess weight in the process.

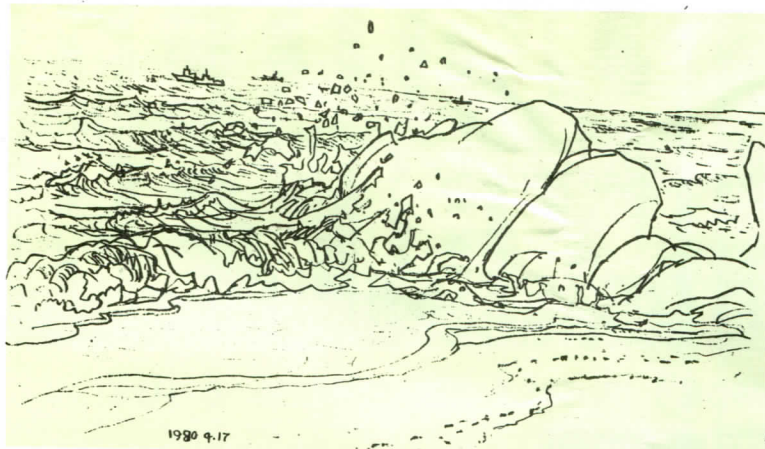
Her self-discipline finally paid off in speed and explosive power that allow her to accomplish dives of ever-increasing complexity. Li's strength carried her to a second-place finish in platform diving at China's Fourth National Games in 1979, and earned her a place on the national team. Two years later, she made her first big splash on the international sports scene, striking gold in the springboard and taking the silver medal in the platform event at the 11th World University Games in Bucharest, Romania. As part of her debut, she also recorded the meet's highest degree of difficulty, a reverse three-and-a-half somer-

sault in the tuck position that powered her past the competition.

Li continued her winning ways in 1982 with a springboard gold at the 9th Asian Games in New Delhi. She then went on to cap her record with a triple-gold performance at the Third World Cup Tournament a year later, garnering top individual honours in the springboard and helping anchor China to the women's and mixed team titles as well.

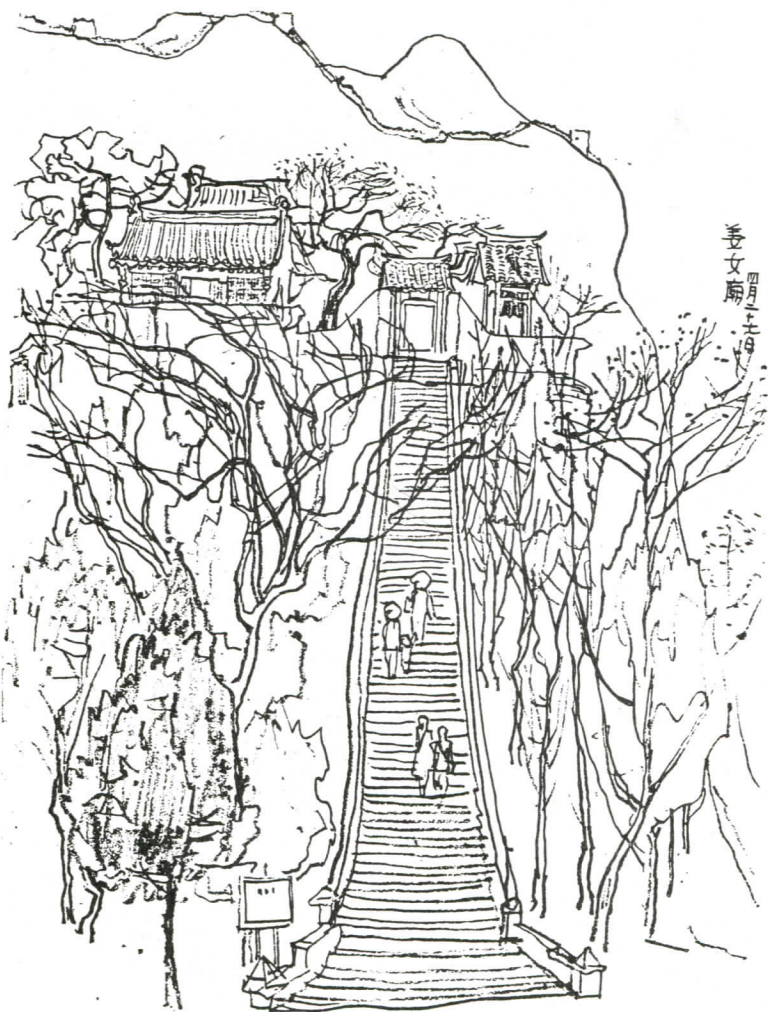
Off to a slow start in 1984, Li faded to a disappointing fourth place at the Los Angeles Olympics. But she later redeemed herself by charging to a gritty come-from-behind victory at the Godwin's Diving International at London's Famed Crystal Palace. The result marked Li's return to top form, and gave notice that she will be a force to be reckoned with in international diving for some time to come.





1990 9.17

Sea.



姜女廟  
四月上旬

An Ancient Temple.

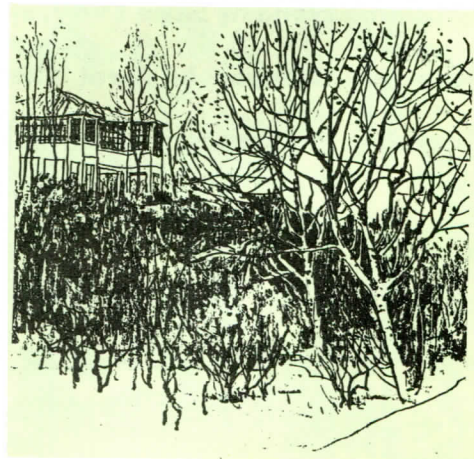


Wayside Pavilion.

## Sketches by Chen Yadan

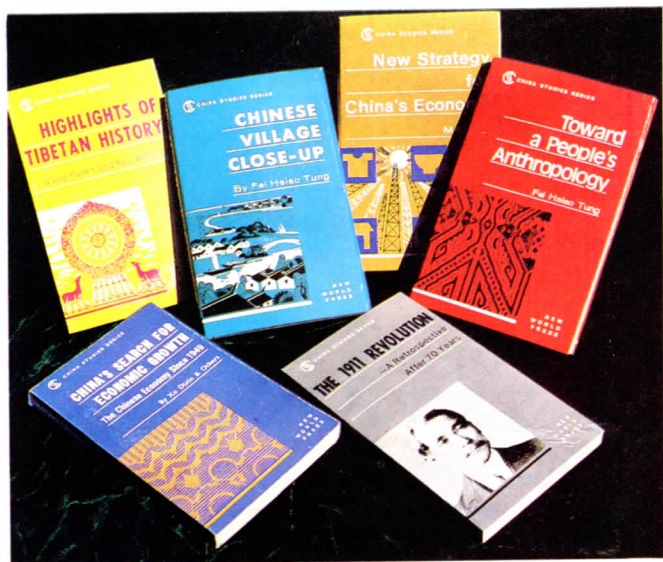
Chen Yadan, born in 1942 in Guilin, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, now teaches at the Central Institute of Arts and Crafts in Beijing. She sketched these works while touring the country.

Spring.



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